

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,026

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1973

Established 1887

## London Police Kill 2 Pakistanis Who Terrorized Indians

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—London police, famous for their restraint, today shot and killed two masked Pakistani youths who had invaded the Indian High Commission building, with imitation pistols and knives.

A third Pakistani, brandishing a two-foot sword, was seized unarmed and held for questioning. He is a 15-year-old school boy.

The trio had apparently tried to "capture" the High Commission, situated in the heart of London, to protest India's continued retention of 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war.

Police fired 11 shots inside the one-pillared entrance hall. One assailant said, "I don't much like it. It's getting to be Chicago here."

But in the House of Commons, Robert Carr, the home secretary, sharply defended the police, which is ministry supervised. The constables, he said, were threatened with replica pistols indistinguishable from the genuine article.

"The policemen, he said, had obeyed the code for using firearms and had no other course open to them.

Gunfire by police is rare here. There were loud protests last December when another London police constable, wounded in both arms, shot at a pair of bank robbers on Kensington High Street, killing one and hitting another.

### Fear of Terrorism

The fear and loathing for political terrorism, however, has been so widespread that Mr. Carr's defense met little opposition in the House. Labor MPs hooted down one Conservative backbencher, who suggested that the "deplorable incident" flowed from Pakistani grievances over the fate of their Indian-held countrymen.

The affair began at 9:30 this morning, 15 minutes before the High Commission opens for business. The eight-story stone building, which houses India's diplomatic mission here, is on Aldwych, a busy street lined with theaters.

The three Pakistanis, stockings over their heads, walked in the front door waving their plastic guns. They shouted in English: "We don't want money. We are here for a cause. Kill the Indian bastards."

They rounded up seven or eight early-arriving staff members, ordered them to lie on their stomachs on the floor and tied up two. The 15-year-old, according to police, hit Anil Dutt, a clerk, over the head with a sword.

Mr. Dutt was hospitalized.

The other two Pakistanis, said by police to be 18 or 20 years old, demanded the building's keys.

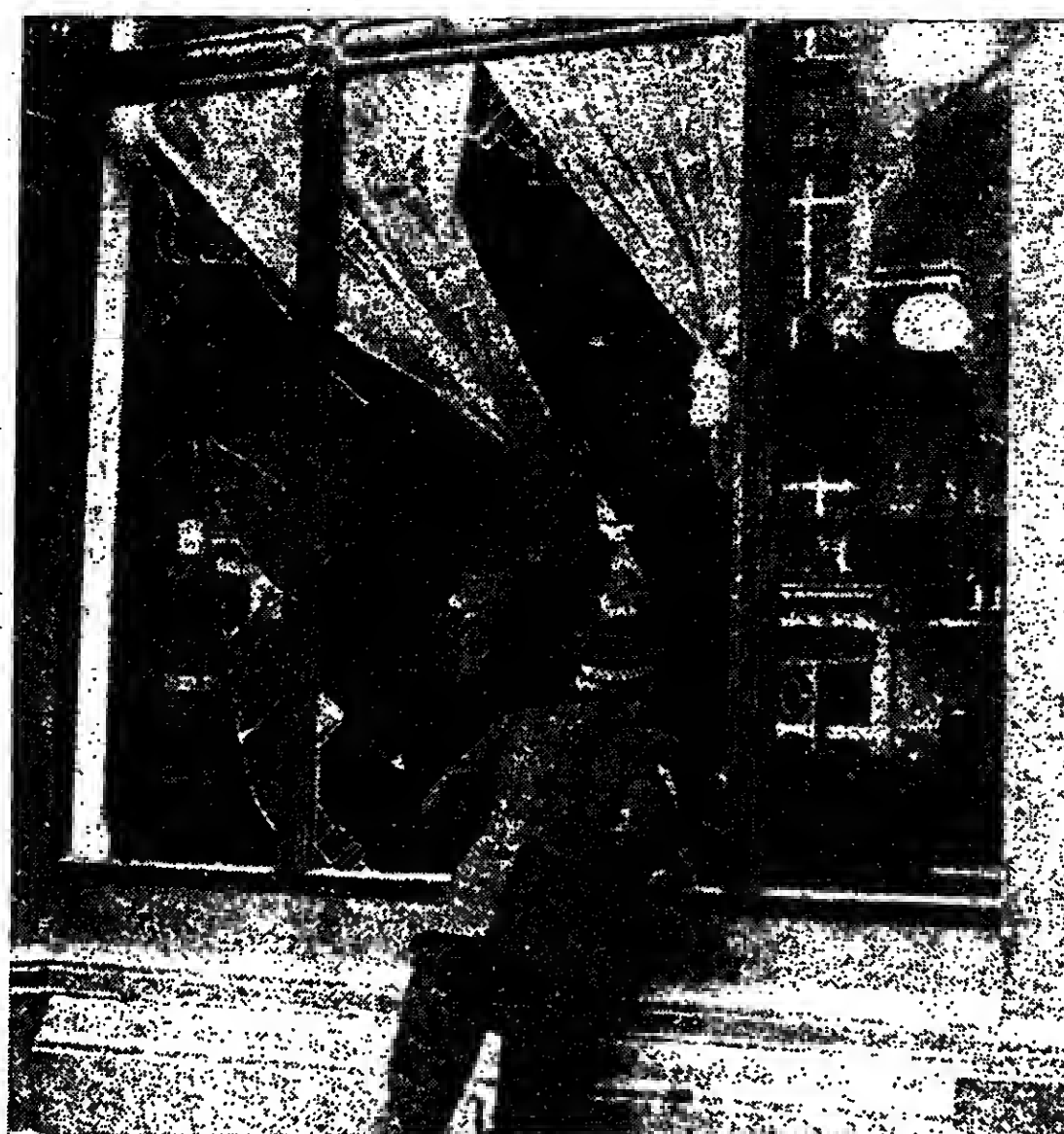
Mrs. Rita Morgan, a cleaning woman, walked up from the basement, saw what was happening and went back down to call a co-worker to phone the police. Within minutes, nearly three dozen were on the scene. Among them were four constables from the Special Patrol Group, who are picked to guard embassies. Unlike most police here, they are issued each day a 38 Smith and Wesson revolver for their task.

As the police arrived, another clerk, Sen Gupta, escaped from his captors and leaped through a plate-glass window to the street outside.

Two patrolmen slipped into the building from a side entrance on Montreal Place and took cover behind the great pillars in the reception room. According to John Gerrard, a deputy assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard,

the two policemen shouted that they were armed and ordered the Pakistani trio to drop their weapons.

One, still holding his plastic gun, moved toward them and was shot in the head. The police moved deeper into the room. Another invader, police said, was still holding his "weapon" in a menacing fashion. He was shot in the body.



Policeman looking through broken window at India House in London yesterday.

The police would not give the names or other particulars about the trio, but Commissioner Gerrard did say that they were British residents and that the captured youth was attending school outside London.

Later, the police found what they said were daggers on the trio. A garden hose filled with acid was also discovered behind a pillar. It had apparently been carried in to deface the building and underline the political demonstration.

Commissioner Gerrard said that armed police are instructed to fire when they or people they are defending are attacked by deadly weapons and have no other means of defending themselves. He laid great stress on the realism of the plastic guns that the Pakistanis had been holding.

Mr. Hecht left Italy on Sunday and was reported to have gone to Switzerland. He was interviewed by the Italian police several days ago, but it is not clear what he said to them.

Mr. Hecht has been arrested in Italy and in Turkey on charges of buying illegally excavated antiquities, but the charges were ultimately set aside. The Turkish government has declared him persona non grata.

Col. Mambor would neither confirm nor deny reports of a second vase. But he did confirm that in addition to his own investigation, an Italian magistrate has begun an inquiry concerning Robert E. Hecht Jr., the 53-year-old American who sold the Euphronios vase to the Metropolitan.

The involvement of Mr. Hecht in the museum's acquisition was disclosed yesterday in The New York Times in an article quoting European dealers in saying that they knew that the vase was dug up north of Rome in 1871 by bootleg excavators who sell what they find.

Mr. Hecht denied this in an interview here Saturday night, when he said the vase belonged to a friend of his and had been in the family for 50 years.

Mr. Hecht said that in carrying out the sale he was acting for the friend, whom he could not name, he continued, because this might cause tax problems for the man in his own country, which was not Italy.

He acknowledged, however, that he had negotiated the sale with the Metropolitan and that museum officials had paid for the vase without meeting the man he said he represented.

The Associated Press reported from Rome today that Mr. Hecht had said in a statement that the vase had been the property of Dikran Sarafian of Beirut and had been purchased by Mr. Sarafian's father in London in 1920.

### Smuggling Is Suspected

## Italy Conducting 2 Inquiries Into Finding of Met's Vase

By Nicholas Gage

ROME, Feb. 20 (NYT)—Italian authorities are conducting two investigations to determine if the 2500-year-old Greek vase acquired last year by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was smuggled out of Italy.

Should the authorities determine that the vase was smuggled, it is possible that they will request the cooperation of the U.S. government in bringing about its return.

The vessel, for which the museum was originally reported to have paid \$13 million, was used to mix wine and water at banquets.

The vase—18 inches high and 21 1/2 inches wide and with a capacity of six or seven gallons—is of the type known as a krater, which has a round body, wide mouth and small handles. The vase is signed by its makers, the painter Euphronios and the potter Sosthenes.

No Comment on Progress

Col. Felice Mambor, chief of the carabinieri squad for the protection of Italy's art treasures, said yesterday that his office began an investigation of the vase several weeks ago. He refused to comment on its progress.

In New York, the police department said it was collaborating with the Italian police in the investigation.

Sources close to the investigation in Italy said that the carabinieri in France, standing crowds of passengers and forcing Air Inter, the main domestic airline, to suspend service.

The airline said it did not know when it would be able to resume service.

At Orly, the main Paris airport, only 53 of 337 scheduled arrivals or departures took place today. The strike is due to last until Friday night.

At Le Bourget, another Paris airport, fewer than half of scheduled arrivals or departures were affected.

Regional control centers in Bordeaux and Aix-en-Provence joined the stoppage, called to back claims by the controllers for higher pay and the legal right to strike.

International flights into Paris were diverted to other West European countries. Crowds of passengers built up this morning at Orly and Le Bourget and many were forced to take trains to leave Paris.

## Political Accord Included In-Place Truce in Laos Agreed for Tomorrow

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 20 (NYT)—The Laotian government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao reached agreement today, ending to end the war that has torn this country apart for the last decade.

The notification came in the form of a brief announcement on the Vientiane radio.

Spokesmen for the two sides said an agreement had been reached in the presence of the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, during a 50-minute meeting at his home by the chief Vientiane negotiator, Pheng Phongsavan, and the Pathet Lao leader, Phoumi Vongvichit.

The agreement will be formally signed tomorrow at Prince Souvanna's residence in the presence of the full delegations of both sides, representatives of the three-nation International Control Commission, the signatories of the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos and the diplomatic corps at 11 a.m.

24 Hours Later

The Vientiane radio and the Pathet Lao radio, broadcasting from Sam Neua, are scheduled to broadcast the announcement of the signing at noon, and the cease-fire is scheduled to take effect 24 hours later, at noon Thursday.

A Pathet Lao spokesman, Soth Phetrasy, said that the U.S. bombing of Laos would be halted at the same time as the cease-fire went into effect, although he declined to say whether he had had direct assurance from a U.S. official on the bombing halt.

The agreement was not merely a de facto cease-fire, such as the Pathet Lao had been proposing for the last few days, but included a complete political solution.

However, it appeared that the accord would cover only fairly general principles, with many details still to be discussed by commissions and subcommissions which have yet to be created.

Mr. Soth said that protocols containing such details would have to be agreed upon later.

Vietnam-Type Truce

In essence, the agreement would halt hostilities with an in-place cease-fire like the one in Vietnam, create a new coalition government on a provisional basis, and form a mixed political council to work out the details of future elections and the future form of the government.

The agreement provided for dividing military power equally between the Pathet Lao on the one side, and the royalists and Prince Souvanna neutralists on the other.

According to the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos, a tripartite government was created which gave the Pathet Lao fewer than one-third of the cabinet posts. Thus the new arrangement constituted a major gain for them.

But the agreement did not state who would be premier of the new government, nor did it specify the number of deputy premiers.

All these and many details will have to be worked out later," Mr. Soth said.

The agreement itself was said to be only "about eight or 10 pages long," and various officials declined to discuss its details.

Mr. Soth, asked about future prisoner exchanges in Laos—including the repatriation of U.S.

prisoners held by the Pathet Lao, who are not scheduled for repatriation by Hanoi—said it was a matter for later discussion. The problem of prisoners would presumably be one of the first orders of business for the mixed military commission to be set up by the two sides.

Asked if his delegation was happy with the agreement, Mr. Soth replied, "Of course! The Laotian people have been suffering from this war for too long."

## Down 30 Percent for Day Cease-Fire Violations Drop, Saigon Reports

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (NYT)—American analysts expressed cautious optimism today about a reported decline in fighting and said it might indicate that an appeal by the Four Party Joint Military Commission was producing results.

One analyst said the reported decline in fighting "could be related" to the military commission's appeal, Saturday for an immediate end to all hostilities in South Vietnam.

But he and others warned that the decline reflected only one day's action and that it was, as one put it, "too soon to draw any firm conclusion."

"We've seen such declines before," he said, referring to the period about 10 days after the cease-fire when fighting dropped to its lowest level since the truce went into effect on Jan. 28.

A Saigon military source brushed aside the decline in fighting, illustrated by the number of battlefield incidents reported by the government, as "not significant."

According to government reports, the number of alleged Communist violations of the cease-fire which the government uses as an indicator of battlefield activity declined today by about 30 percent.

Most of the action reported today was small, and most of the casualties were light.

But the government said a clash near Dno Hue, in Hau Nghia Province, near Saigon, resulted in the death of 34 Communist soldiers and the wounding of five government soldiers.

In another engagement reported by the government, 27 Communist soldiers and two government soldiers were said to have been killed in fighting near Hien Xuan, a town in coastal Phu Yen Province.

The government asserts that the Communists have thus far committed more than 4,000 battlefield incidents reported

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### By 7-to-0 Supreme Court Vote

## Sirhan Loses Bid for Retrial In Murder of Robert Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Supreme Court today declined to review the conviction of Sirhan Sirhan for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sirhan's lawyers had claimed, in appealing for a new trial, that police searched his mother's home unconstitutionally after the 1968 shooting. The lawyers also said there was new evidence that Sirhan did not fire the fatal shot.

The court rejected the appeal 7-0, without comment. Sirhan, 26, is serving a life sentence. He initially was condemned to execution but was resented after the California Supreme Court ruled against capital punishment.

Following June 5, 1968, police searched Sirhan's bedroom in his mother's home in Pasadena, Calif., without a warrant. They found notebooks containing an entry, "RFK must die," and used them at the 1969 trial.

California officials said that emergency circumstances had justified the search without a warrant, that "police were legitimately concerned" whether the attack was just the first one of a series of planned assassinations of presidential candidates.

Sirhan's lawyers claimed that psychiatrists, physicians, physical therapists and others had uncovered "significant physical evidence" that Sirhan did not fire the fatal shot.

The state replied that "unfortunately this new evidence was not presented to the California Supreme Court and is not in the record on appeal."

Two U.S. Supreme Court justices, William O. Douglas and Byron R. White, did not participate in today's rejection. The court gave no explanation.

In other actions today, the U.S. Supreme Court:

- Rejected consumer advocate Ralph Nader's bid to reopen the FTC-Harford Insurance Co. anti-trust case that raised a furor over

## Verdun Cemetery Guarded In Search for Pétain Coffin

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—

Police scoured France today for the remains of Marshal Philippe Pétain, the hero judged traitor, whose coffin was stolen from its exile grave on the lonely Atlantic island of Yeu yesterday.

The spotlight turned on Verdun, where Pétain became a national hero in 1916 by halting the German advance during World War I.

Today police sealed off the snow-covered Douaumont Cemetery at Verdun, France's most honored burial site, to block attempts by fanatical admirers to give him a hero's grave there.

The accepted theory on the dramatic theft of his coffin from Yeu, 12 miles off the Atlantic coast, is that diehard Pétainists are bent on restoring the marshal's reputation, lost by collaborating with the Nazis in World War II.

In 1945, Pétain was imprisoned on Yeu after being found guilty of treason for heading the Vichy government. It was there he died and was buried at the age of 95, in 1951.

Police feared that Pétain partisans would try to parade their hero's coffin at Verdun tomorrow, the 57th anniversary of the beginning of the marshal's bloody and victorious stand in 1918.

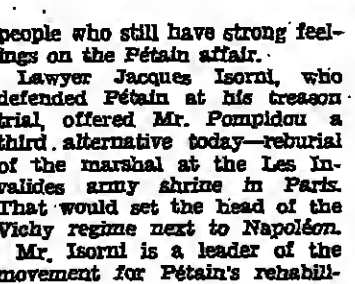
The theft of Pétain's coffin threatened to become a serious electoral embarrassment for the ruling Gaullists, with less than two weeks to go before general elections. When and if it is finally found, President Georges Pompidou will have to decide whether to send it back into exile or comply with the Pétainists' wish to lay it in the military cemetery at Verdun.

Whatever his decision, he risks infuriating millions of French

people who still have strong feelings about the Pétain affair.

Lawyer Jacques Isorni, who defended Pétain at his treason trial, offered Mr. Pompidou a third, alternative today—reburial of the marshal at the Les Invalides army shrine in Paris. That would set the head of the Vichy regime next to Napoleon.

Mr. Isorni is a leader of the movement for Pétain's rehabilitation.



Sirhan B. Sirhan during his trial in 1969.

people who still have strong feelings about the Pétain affair.

Lawyer Jacques Isorni, who defended Pétain at his treason trial, offered Mr. Pompidou a third, alternative today—reburial of the marshal at the Les Invalides army shrine in Paris. That would set the head of the Vichy regime next to Napoleon.

Mr. Isorni is a leader of the movement for Pétain's rehabilitation.

Regional control centers in Bordeaux and Aix-en-Provence joined the stoppage, called to back claims by the controllers for higher pay and the legal right to strike.

International flights into Paris were diverted to other West European countries. Crowds of passengers built up this morning at Orly and Le Bourget and many were forced to take trains to leave Paris.

## India Faces Famine in Worst Drought in Decade

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (NYT)—India, struck by the worst drought in a decade, is facing severe food shortages and rising prices and criticism of the government is growing.

Although the food shortage has raised the specter of famine in such states as Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Mysore, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Orissa, government officials deny that there is widespread starvation.

But at this point Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, as well as critics, Western economists and food experts, agree that the monsoon season, which starts in June, will be the most crucial in years and that a scarcity of rain could spread famine across the country.

"The drought now is serious, it is there," T.P. Singh, of the Agriculture Ministry, said, "We can only hope that the monsoon will be good."

The balance between food and population—a fundamental one in India—is especially perilous in view of the drought. Farmers

## Criticism of Government Grows; Monsoon Season Holds the Key

have swarmed into crowded cities like Bombay, set up makeshift tents and turned to begging. Hundreds of thousands of them have been placed on government relief projects at salaries as low as 30 cents a day.

There have been reports of families in remote villages living on one meal every two days, and of half-starved farmers eating khus, a shrub normally consumed by camels. There is a shortage of fodder, and hundreds of cattle are perishing daily. Drinking water is rationed in drought-stricken areas, forcing families to spend hours in line waiting to fill their buckets from government tankers and bullock carts.

The drought also has been a harsh blow to India's pride. Just two years ago, India seemed on the verge of self-sufficiency. Last month the government announced the purchase of at least two million tons of food grains, mostly from the United States.

In 1970-71, the government said that Indian farmers produced 107.8 million tons of food grains, at least 3 million more tons than had been expected. That made it possible for the government to fulfill its promise to halt all food-grain imports from the U.S.

With the population swelling at a rate of 18 million a year, the nation faced a setback last year with the production of about 104 million tons of grain. In the current farm year—1972-73—the yield is expected to be about 100 million tons, a crisis figure.

What makes the current drought even more depressing is the fact that India's 9.5-million-ton buffer grain stock, carefully saved as a cushion against shortages, has dropped by 6 million tons, possibly more.

Although prominent government officials, including A.P. Jadhav, the agriculture minister, insist that the food situation is now "manageable," a rising

chorus of voices is grumbling about the handling of the drought by Mrs. Gandhi's government.

Those voices were heard this week when the Indian Parliament opened amid protest and sharp opposition. Five of the major political parties boycotted the opening, protesting the government handling of the drought situation.

The government asserts that the war against Pakistan depleted India's food stocks by 2 million tons. It also claims that emergency programs—state irrigation projects, the dispatch of seeds and fertilizers to villages, work relief operations—have effectively thwarted widespread hunger.

Perhaps the most damaging allegation commonly heard against the government is that it failed to respond quickly enough to the drought because officials feared panic-buying and further inflation.

One Western agriculture expert said: "If they hadn't made this terrible pose of independence, and reacted in August instead of last month, they could have received larger imports on far better terms than now."



## Nixon Trade Adviser Meets With Giscard and Schumann

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's special trade adviser, met today with French officials to stress the United States' view that the coming cross-Atlantic trade negotiations should take into account political, as well as economic, considerations.

In separate meetings today with Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and officials at the Elysée Palace, Mr. Peterson continued the contacts on his five-nation European trip. He has been in Rome and Bonn and will go from Paris to London and Brussels.

Earlier during his visit here, he met with Defense Minister Michel Debré, drawing attention to the broad, interrelated nature that the United States wants to give to the talks with the Europeans. The trade talks are scheduled to begin this fall in Geneva, but the initial sparring has, in effect, begun.

Informed sources said that the essence of the Peterson trip is to explain that the recent dollar devaluation must be followed by measures that enable the United States to maintain equilibrium in its balance of payments.

**Farm Products Stressed**  
An example of this, said the sources, and one that probably was discussed with Mr. Debré, is the U.S. contention that its agricultural products must sell in Europe at competitive prices if the United States is to continue maintaining 300,000 soldiers in Europe.

The Europeans, so far, have been receiving Mr. Peterson politely and have been stressing that they expect reciprocal concessions in the coming talks. At a news conference today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the

IRA gunmen killed two soldiers, wounded 3d in Belfast ambush

BELFAST, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Irish Republican Army gunmen shot and killed two soldiers and critically wounded a third in an ambush in the Roman Catholic Falls Road district tonight, an army spokesman said. A girl aged about 3 was wounded in the leg.

A routine patrol travelling in two open cars was caught in crossfire when gunmen opened fire for a few minutes, the spokesman said. Two soldiers died instantly and a third was hit as he ran for cover.

The gunmen threw a bomb before fleeing the wounded soldier said. "We managed to return a couple of shots but did not hit anyone. The bomb hurt no one."

Toll at 727  
The deaths brought the toll to 727 persons killed in more than 3 1/2 years of violence between the Protestant majority, the Catholic minority and security forces.

Troops and police arrested a number of persons today in raids on guerrilla suspects. Troops near Londonderry captured two men they said were wanted for five murders.

A dozen persons were picked up after incidents of various kinds in the 24 hours up to 8 a.m., an army spokesman said. Then, after noon, troops stopped a car at a checkpoint near the Irish Republic border near Londonderry and arrested four men in it, two of them armed.

Army sources said the two were suspected of being the gunmen who burst into the Top-of-the-Hill Bar in Londonderry three

## Heath Rejects Inquiry Panel In Gas Dispute

Guerrilla Strikes Reduce Pressure

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath rejected today a proposal for a commission of inquiry as a step in solving the government's industrial dispute with 47,000 gas workers.

The gas men—the first of several unions challenging Mr. Heath's wage-restraint policy—are staging a series of guerrilla strikes and go-slows that have reduced gas pressure in three million homes, cut off supplies altogether at over 700 business firms and made thousands of workers idle.

Opposition leader Harold Wilson suggested in the House of Commons that the government should set up a royal commission to examine the gas men's pay claim.

**Case for Pay Board**  
But Mr. Heath said he could not go beyond previous government statements that the gas men should start preparing a case to present to the Pay Board to be set up under Phase 2 of the government's price and wage policy.

The gas men's leaders have scorned this offer, saying they cannot prepare evidence before they know the board's duties. They noted that there is no assurance the board will be empowered to approve wage raises over the government's declared maximum of £1 (\$2.40) a week, plus 4 percent of basic pay.

Meanwhile, 72 schools were closed by a strike of London schoolteachers, and commuter train services were badly disrupted by 30,000 engineers who adopted a "noncooperation" policy.

Police were called to several stations to prevent scuffles between railway workers and angry commuters.

Only two trains ran during the day on the normally busy line to Southend, 30 miles east of London, where engineers refused to take out trains they said were defective.

**Train Is Robbed**  
DUNDALK, Irish Republic, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Armed robbers held up a Belfast-to-Dublin express train today and escaped with at least £2,000 worth of cash, police said.

The gang, six men and a girl, lined up about 40 passengers and staff at gunpoint after the train pulled in for customs inspection at the station here, the first stop inside the Irish Republic on its way south from Belfast.

**Gaullists Gain On Left Coalition In Opinion Poll**  
PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI).—The latest public opinion poll on the upcoming French legislative elections shows that the Gaullist majority has closed the gap to only 5 percentage points behind the front-running leftist coalition.

The poll also shows that the centrist Reformateur group, struggling to carve a niche for itself between the two giants, has picked up 3 points to 18 percent.

The poll, carried out by the SOFRES institute for the newspaper Le Figaro, showed that 43 percent of the electorate now intends to vote for a leftist union of Socialists, Communists and other leftists, a drop of 3 points from the previous poll.

Of the 43 percent, the Communist party remained stable at 20 percent, while the Socialists were off 2 points to 20 percent and the diverse leftist groups off 1 point to 3 percent.

The majority coalition of Gaullists, Independent Republicans and pro-government centrists gained 1 point to 38 percent.

The Reformateurs, meanwhile, registered their best showing yet in the poll, up 3 points from their 13 percent in a SOFRES poll two weeks ago.



United Press International  
MILITARY BRIEFING—Canada's Lt. Gen. Duncan Macalpine, military adviser to the head of the International Commission for Control and Supervision of the Vietnam peace, pointing to map at a news conference in Saigon. He said ICGS teams would only go to safe areas until he personally had decided whether all areas have adequate protection.

## U.S. Planes Hit Hanoi Troops, Supplies on Ho Trail in Laos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Several thousand North Vietnamese troops and more than 200 tanks have been spotted moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, Defense Department sources said today.

The department's official spokesman said, meanwhile, that U.S. bombing was continuing in Laos and part of it was aimed at North Vietnamese movements along the trail.

"To the best of my knowledge, if [the U.S. bombing] is going on today," spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said at a late-morning news conference.

"There have been continued operations on the trail" since the Jan. 27 Vietnam cease-fire was signed, Mr. Friedheim said. He added that the movement of troops and supplies there was related to heavy fighting between Communist and Laotian government forces in southern Laos.

Other Pentagon sources said several thousand troops and more than 200 tanks had been seen going down the trail, which winds through the mountains on the Laotian panhandle.

**Most in Battle Areas**  
Most of the recent heavy U.S. bombing activity in Laos, the sources said, was aimed at areas where fighting was taking place—in support of government troops in the northern part of the country and on the Bolovens Plateau at the bottom of the panhandle.

But the sources said that the Laotian government had requested some strikes on the trail to stop supply movements by trucks and other activities there.

The sources said it was impossible to determine whether the trucks headed down the trail were en route to the plateau or whether they were ultimately destined for the war zone.

**Humphrey Sees A Sentiment for Raising Tariffs**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., considered an advocate of free trade, said yesterday that sentiment is growing in Congress and the country for restrictions against imports.

Legislation to enable the President to negotiate relaxed trade barriers will be in trouble in Congress unless it carries generous provisions for aiding workers whose jobs are lost because of imports, Sen. Humphrey told the American Imported Automobile Dealers Association at its meeting in New Orleans.

"You can't tell the man who loses his job in a factory that his loss is the nation's gain," the senator said. He predicted that the effects of the dollar's 10 percent devaluation last week would not be felt for months.

The Treasury yesterday sent Congress the formal proposal for a devaluation, to be achieved by raising the official price of gold. President Nixon said last week that he would seek authority from Congress to raise and lower tariffs as a bargaining tool in negotiations. International talks on a trade agreement will open in Geneva in September.

**Spain Police Report Arrest of 7 Maoists**  
OVIENDO, Spain, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Police said today they had broken up an underground Maoist group operating in northwest Spain.

The announcement said the police seized large quantities of propaganda and copying machines and arrested seven key operatives, including the group's 30-year-old chief, Manuel Armento Espejo. The Maoists were financed by international Communist party funds, police said.

## Russia Says A-Ban Requires Accord of All Nuclear Nations

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Feb. 20 (NYT).—The Soviet Union called today for the participation of China and France in negotiations toward an accord to end all testing of nuclear weapons.

In his opening statement at the 25-nation disarmament conference began its first session this year, Alexei A. Roshchin, the Soviet delegate, said that negotiations to end nuclear tests "require the participation of all nuclear states."

In the absence of Chinese and French delegates, the statement was taken as ruling out any serious progress in the conference here toward extending to underground blasts the 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere and under water.

Neither China nor France has shown any interest in joining the conference. They have also refused to join the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, the other nuclear weapon states, in subscribing to the 1963 treaty.

**Principal Objective**  
The extension of the treaty to underground nuclear tests has been one of the principal objectives of a conference, which first met in 1962.

It was again upheld today as a major objective by Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, in a message he addressed to the conference.

Mr. Waldheim, recalling that the last General Assembly had called on the conference to give "first priority" to the underground test-ban issue, said:

"I wish to express the hope that the year 1973, which marks the 10th anniversary of the partial test ban treaty, would also mark a turning point in the efforts to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban."

But Mr. Roshchin, without expressly naming China and France, emphasized that those two countries would have to be parties to any all-inclusive test ban agreement.

"Nuclear tests," the Soviet delegate said, "including underground tests" must be ceased everywhere and by all. Only the participation of all nuclear powers in the negotiations can insure that "progress can be achieved in this matter," he added.

The United States is on the record as favoring the participation of all nuclear states in disarmament talks. However, Washington has avoided committing itself to any particular type of forum, such as a conference of the five nuclear powers that Moscow first proposed in 1971.

"The question of convening such a conference still remains topical," Mr. Roshchin said today. Progress on the extension of the 1963 treaty to ban underground nuclear tests has always been blocked by the issue of how to insure compliance with the ban.

The Soviet Union again rejected today the possibility of any form of international inspection on its territory. But the United States believes that some on-site checking is needed to distinguish small earth tremors from possible sneak nuclear explosions.

This is what Joseph Martin Jr., the U.S. delegate, meant when he said today that "only adequate verification provides the necessary confidence to sustain an arms control agreement of the importance of a comprehensive test ban."

Both the Soviet Union and the United States stressed today the importance they attached to continuing to seek an agreement outlawing chemical means of waging war.

However, Mr. Roshchin reiterated Moscow's opposition to "insure" that chemicals are being diverted from peaceful uses to military ends.

On the other hand, Mr. Martin recalled the U.S. view that the "relationship between scope and verification is a key portion of any arms control agreement."

**Prague Invites Talks With Bonn**  
PRAGUE, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, said today that Czechoslovakia was ready "at any time" to start official talks with West Germany to normalize relations.

"It is our view that the time is now ripe for official talks between the governments of the two countries," Mr. Husak said. "We are prepared to start them at any time." Czechoslovakia has never had diplomatic relations with West Germany.

Speaking at a meeting of the party's Central Committee here, Mr. Husak also said the improved international situation "has created conditions for an improvement of our relations with the United States."

**Brandt Avoids Stormy Issue; To Pay Some Berliners' Visas**  
By Joe Alex Morris Jr.  
He indicated the decision was not final in any case, and that the question would be further examined with the West Berlin Senate.

The East Germans charge West Berliners five marks for a one-day visa and 15 marks for longer visas.

"The issue was clearly one of principle rather than of trimming the budget," The West German government will subsidize the West Berlin economy to the tune of some \$165 million this year.

Travel for West Berliners through the Berlin wall was one of the main breakthroughs accomplished by Mr. Brandt's negotiators with the East Germans. Some two million visits have been made since the new regulations came into effect last year, ending years during which permission to enter East Germany was granted only for emergency family matters.

© Los Angeles Times

**Whitlam in Jakarta**  
JAKARTA, Feb. 20 (AP).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam arrived here today on his first trip abroad as chief executive.

**Stabilizer Stuck On Soviet Airliner In Which 66 Died**  
PRAGUE, Feb. 20 (UPI).—The stabilizer of a Soviet airliner that crashed while making a landing at Prague yesterday jammed, preventing the pilot from maneuvering up or down, Western airline officials said today.

The officials quoted the Russian pilot, identified only as Capt. Gernovoy, as saying, "The stabilizer locked as we came in to land."

The Aeroflot three-engine jet crashed in flames at Prague airport, killing 66 of the 100 passengers and crew on board CTCS, Czechoslovakia's official airline, said. An Aeroflot official reported yesterday that 77 had died in the crash.

The survivors were all in the front section or in the cockpit of the plane, a Tupolev-154, equivalent in size to a Boeing-727.

There were conflicting reports as to whether the plane caught fire before or after it hit the ground.

A Western airline official said: "I have heard that the captain told the investigating commission he was not aware of a fire aboard the plane before it crashed."

**18 More POWs Leave for Home**  
CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, Philippines, Feb. 20 (AP).—Eighteen more U.S. prisoners of war on their way home from North Vietnam left here today for the United States.

One, Capt. Joseph Cecos Jr., 32, of East Orange, N. J., stayed behind because he may have malaria.

The 18 men smiled and waved to about 100 persons who had gathered to see them off. Several of the POWs walked over to shake hands, and someone put a lei of plastic orchids around the neck of Capt. James R. Berger, of Charleston, W. Va.

**McNamara in Bonn**  
BONN, Feb. 20 (AP).—World Bank President Robert S. McNamara arrived here today for two days of talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt and other West German officials on the question of aid to developing countries.

**IN PERTH a fantastic Sheraton Hotel opens March 1.**

The sparkling Sheraton-Perth Hotel. In the heart of the financial and commercial districts. Near all the major attractions, fifteen minutes from the ocean and airport.

Spectacular views of the Swan River, Kings Park and Darling Ranges. Swimming pool and health club. Specialty restaurant. A lounge, three bars and exciting discotheque. Complete convention facilities.

For reservations in the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freefone 2067. In Paris, call 225.42.63. In Frankfurt, call 29.22.15. In Brussels, call 12.30.78. In Rome, call 66.66.38. In Madrid, call 222-6357. Or have your travel agent call.

**Sheraton-Perth Hotel**  
SHERATON HOTELS & MOTOR INNS. A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF ITC  
PERTH W.A., AUSTRALIA

You'll love sunny, spectacular **estoril** where everything is perfection all year round. Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese coffee in traditional restaurants on beautiful estoril beaches and wander through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the scenery, the clubs and the company... you'll find the best of everything in Estoril. FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.



## Kissinger Back From Asia, Will Report Quickly to Nixon

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger returned here today to report to President Nixon on an 11-day Asian tour that brought an apparent warming of relations between Washington and both Hanoi and Peking.

President Nixon's national security adviser discussed the United States' role in the postwar era in lengthy conferences with the leaders of China and North Vietnam.

He flew from Tokyo today after he briefed Premier Kakuei Tanaka on these talks. He also discussed plans for rebuilding Indochina, in which the United States hopes Japan will take a major role—and the developing U.S.-China relations, a Tokyo announcement said.

In Key Biscayne, Fla., where President Nixon was ending a holiday, the White House said Mr. Kissinger would report extensively to the President this afternoon, with a Washington-Peking communiqué likely to be issued Thursday.

There were some indications that President Nixon might also make a statement about Mr. Kissinger's mission to China, which reports from Peking have said resulted in an apparent major breakthrough.

Yesterday, Premier Chou En-lai called his talks with Mr. Kissinger "very good." A major event in the four-day visit was Mr. Kissinger's two-hour meeting Saturday night with Chairman Mao Zedong, widely reported throughout China on television and in the press.

Western diplomats in Peking were predicting some kind of official U.S. presence there before the year's end.

Mr. Kissinger is returning to the capital where opposition has been growing in Congress to any direct U.S. aid to rebuild North

Vietnam while the administration seeks cutbacks in domestic spending.

Today, Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., a ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he opposes any aid program to Hanoi. "I do not intend to vote to give them so much as one canceled postage stamp," he said in a speech.

The comment drew applause from the Women's Forum on National Security, which says it represents five million members of 17 women's patriotic organizations.

The Senate Majority Leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, said that the expected administration request for aid to North Vietnam "is in trouble in Congress at the present time." He said he based that assessment on talks with colleagues and on his mail, none of which, he said, supports U.S. aid.

However, he reaffirmed his support of the general proposition that the United States should help rebuild Indochina, although he added that this aid is subject to "various criteria."

Sen. James L. Buckley, R-Conn., Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., and Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Ind., Va., said in floor debate that the United States had pressing domestic problems that would need money.

Many members of Congress, liberals and conservatives, have criticized any plan to help rebuild North Vietnam because of the burden it would put on strained U.S. finances.

The administration has said that in negotiations between Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, a five-year, \$7.5-billion program of U.S. aid for North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia was discussed, with \$2.5 billion earmarked for North Vietnam.

## U.S. College Students Found Increasingly Conservative

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT).—The decline of college student radicalism, first noted a year ago, seems to be continuing. A survey of freshman attitudes made public last week shows a further turn away from liberal views toward conservative opinions, reflecting the prevalent conservatism of the country at large.

The study, conducted by the American Council on Education, a non-governmental organization, was based on questionnaires returned by 124,000 freshmen at all types of institutions of higher education across the country. The bulk of the students questioned were 17 to 19 years of age.

Here are some of the findings: ● Political orientation. Almost two-thirds of this year's freshmen describe themselves as middle-of-the-road or conservative. Slightly less than one-third see themselves as liberal. Only 2.4 percent see themselves as on the far left and fewer than 1 percent as on the far right. Since last year the liberal and far left sector has declined by 3 percent.

● Social issues. With the Vietnam war out of the way, the two remaining social issues attracting the broadest spectrum of support are the stepped-up battle against pollution (89.6 percent) and the drive for consumer protection (76 percent).

Slightly fewer than half of the freshmen feel that the United States is not doing enough to promote school desegregation. As for crime, slightly more than half of those questioned believe that the courts are too concerned with the rights of criminals—the current idiom for the conservative "law and order" outlook on justice and civil liberties.

● Campus affairs. More than 15 percent feel that colleges have been too easy on student protesters. One-fourth believe a college has a right to ban extremist speakers. One-third would give

college officials the right to "clear" student publications.

Perhaps the strongest expression of student power carried over from the revolt days is the insistence by an overwhelming majority (76.3 percent) that students should participate in faculty promotions and that colleges should stay out of students' off-campus behavior (87.2 percent). Only 38.5 percent want grades abolished in favor of a pass-fail system or some other arrangement.

● Women's rights. An odd ambivalence has crept into the students' attitudes toward women's rights. More than 91 percent—the largest single bloc on any issue—support job equality for women. But 37 percent, apparently thinking about their own future personal arrangements, feel nevertheless that married women should be confined to home and family. Somewhat paradoxically, the vote was overwhelmingly, by 67.4 percent, against large families.

## Blocks Buried Near Tower of Pisa To Anchor Cables If Lean Worsens

PISA, Italy, Feb. 20 (AP).—Workers are burying huge concrete blocks around the tower of Pisa as part of an emergency plan to save the tower if its lean suddenly worsens.

There is no immediate danger, experts said, but the government commission charged with selecting a plan to solve the problem definitively felt it should take no chances while it is studying proposals.

To provide for an emergency, the commission has decided to prepare the groundwork for a system of 16 retaining cables to be attached to the tower and to the cement blocks around it. Once the cement blocks are laid, at a distance of at least 300 feet from the tower, it would take just half a day to attach the cables.

The commission is due to choose by November the winning entry in an international competition for save-the-tower projects. The government has set aside 3.2 billion lire (\$5.5 million) for the work.

The 300-year-old tower is 14 feet 3 1/2 inches off center. The layers of sand and clay on which it rests are so resilient that the structure sways perilously in gales and with minor earth movements.

"The tower is unpredictable," said a Pisa expert. "No one here can say for sure how long it can stand on its own."



**BOGGED DOWN**—Both the drivers and their dunebuggy are covered with mud following road race in Rapid City, S.D., where 62 four-wheeled vehicles and 71 motor bikes competed. And from the looks of them, they didn't exactly come in first.

## New Orleans Police Evidence Indicates Sniper Was Alone

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20 (AP).

Police Superintendent Clarence Giarrusso said yesterday the evidence was "overwhelming" that Mark Essex was the lone sniper responsible for the shootings last month that resulted in eight deaths at the downtown Howard Johnson Motel here.

A 10-page "status report"—the first official word on a police investigation—said: "It has not been definitely determined if Essex did or did not have one or more accomplices or co-conspirators."

However, Mr. Giarrusso made it clear that police doubt that Essex had help.

"The evidence, as we've gathered the evidence, indicates to us there was only one person," he said.

## 50 Bus Riders Injured In Baltimore Accident

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20 (AP).

About 50 persons bound for an anti-poverty rally in Washington were injured today when one chartered bus slammed into the rear of another at a Baltimore Harbor Tunnel toll plaza.

A Harbor Tunnel police spokesman said that none appeared to be seriously injured. The two buses, both from New Jersey, were en route to a rally to protest administration plans to reduce federal anti-poverty spending.

said. "I am not going to say definitely there was only one, but the evidence is overwhelming that there was only one."

Essex was killed atop the hotel by policemen firing from a helicopter. The police operated through that night on the assumption, referred to in the report as "a reasonable belief," that there was more than one sniper, and continued to shoot at the building long after Essex was killed.

However, when policemen made it to the roof more than 24 hours after the shooting started Jan. 7, they found only Essex's body.

Speculation that Essex was not alone was based on these reports: word from a man wounded by a sniper that Essex was not the man who shot him, reports that the helicopter received fire after Essex was shot, and reports of shouting from the roof after Essex was killed.

Robert Benish, who played possum in an eighth-floor swimming pool for about two hours after being shot, told police the man who shot him, unlike Essex, had a goatee. However, Mr. Giarrusso said six policemen, two hotel employees and three of four hotel guests were on the eighth floor at the time Mr. Benish was wounded and "saw no one other than Essex on that floor."

He said that what were believed at the time to be shots from another sniper firing at the helicopter after Essex was dead probably were ricocheting police bullets.

As for the shooting, "Possibly police or other people were doing some of the shooting," said Mr. Giarrusso. "It's embarrassing to admit it, but it's true." He explained that later simulations of the shoot-out showed it was virtually impossible to tell where shooting actually came from because of echoes and wind currents.

He said the evidence shows Essex carried 83 rounds of ammunition into the hotel with him and that 51 of the rounds were fired from the .44-caliber magnum Essex carried with him.

## Californian Tied To 4 More Deaths For a Total of 10

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Feb. 20 (AP).

Sheriff Douglas James says he will seek four more first-degree murder charges against former honor student Herbert Mullin, 25, already charged with six killings.

Thirteen murder victims have been discovered in this coastal resort area in the past six weeks. Sheriff James said yesterday he will seek new murder charges against Mr. Mullin in the shooting deaths of four teen-age boys at their forest campsite. The bodies were found Saturday by the brother of one of the victims. The sheriff said each of the four had been shot in the head with a small-caliber weapon.

The six slayings with which Mr. Mullin was charged earlier were committed with such weapons.

The four bodies were found inside a bloody makeshift shelter less than two miles from Mr. Mullin's family home.

Mr. Mullin was arrested a week ago, minutes after a 72-year-old man was shot to death by a gunman in a passing auto. Officers said they found a .22-caliber rifle and handgun in Mr. Mullin's car. Two days later, Mr. Mullin was charged with that shooting and the January slayings of a mother, her two young children and a young married couple. Authorities said earlier the five January killings appeared to be "drug-related" and Mr. Mullin was acquainted with some of the victims.

## Gallup Poll

## Little Rise in Marijuana Use by U.S. Adults

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 20.—Marijuana use among American adults is no longer showing a large increase, with the percentage of adults who have tried marijuana virtually the same today (12 percent) as one year ago (11 percent).

The 11 percent shown in last year's survey was nearly triple the 4 percent found in a 1969 survey.

The latest survey also shows that opposition to the legalization of the use of marijuana remains overwhelming, despite the efforts of the pro-legalization forces.

Eight in 10 Americans (78 percent) express opposition to marijuana's legalization, compared to 81 percent a year ago and 84 percent in 1969.

Those most in favor of legalization are younger adults (34 percent) and persons with a college background (29 percent). Among marijuana users, the weight of opinion is heavily in favor of legalization, 64 to 25 percent.

Earlier Gallup surveys offer evidence that some of the opposition to the legalization of the use of marijuana can be traced to attitudes on the part of the public that marijuana is physically and psychologically harmful, is addictive and leads to the use of other drugs.

To determine the percentage of adults who have tried marijuana at least once, the following question was asked of a national sample of 1,508 persons, 18 and older, in more than 300 scientifically selected localities during the period Jan. 26-29.

"Have you, yourself, ever happened to have tried marijuana?"

Following are the latest national results and trend:

Ever Tried Marijuana?

Latest	12 %
1972	11 %
1969	4 %

Following are the latest results by age groups:

Ever Tried Marijuana?

18-29 years	36 %
30-49 years	5 %
50 and over	2 %
Men	17 %
Women	8 %
College background	32 %
High School	12 %
Grade School	2 %
East	13 %
Midwest	10 %
South	9 %
West	20 %
Those who favor legalization	50 %
Those who do not favor legalization	4 %

Current use of marijuana is

highest in the 18-29 age group, with more than a third (36 percent) stating that they have used the drug at least once. Men are twice as likely to have tried marijuana as women. Persons with a college background are much more likely to have used the drug at some point than are those with less formal education.

## Far West Leads

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Following are the latest results and trend:

Should Use of Marijuana Be Legalized?

Yes	No	No opinion
-----	----	------------

Latest	18 %	78 %	4 %
1972	15	81	4
1969	12	84	4

Following are the latest results by groups:

Should Use of Marijuana Be Legalized?

Yes	No	No opinion
-----	----	------------

18-29 years	34 %	59 %	7 %
30-49 years	11	83	6
50 and over	7	87	6
Men	18	76	6
Women	13	81	6
Those who have tried marijuana	64	25	11
Those who have not	9	86	5

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

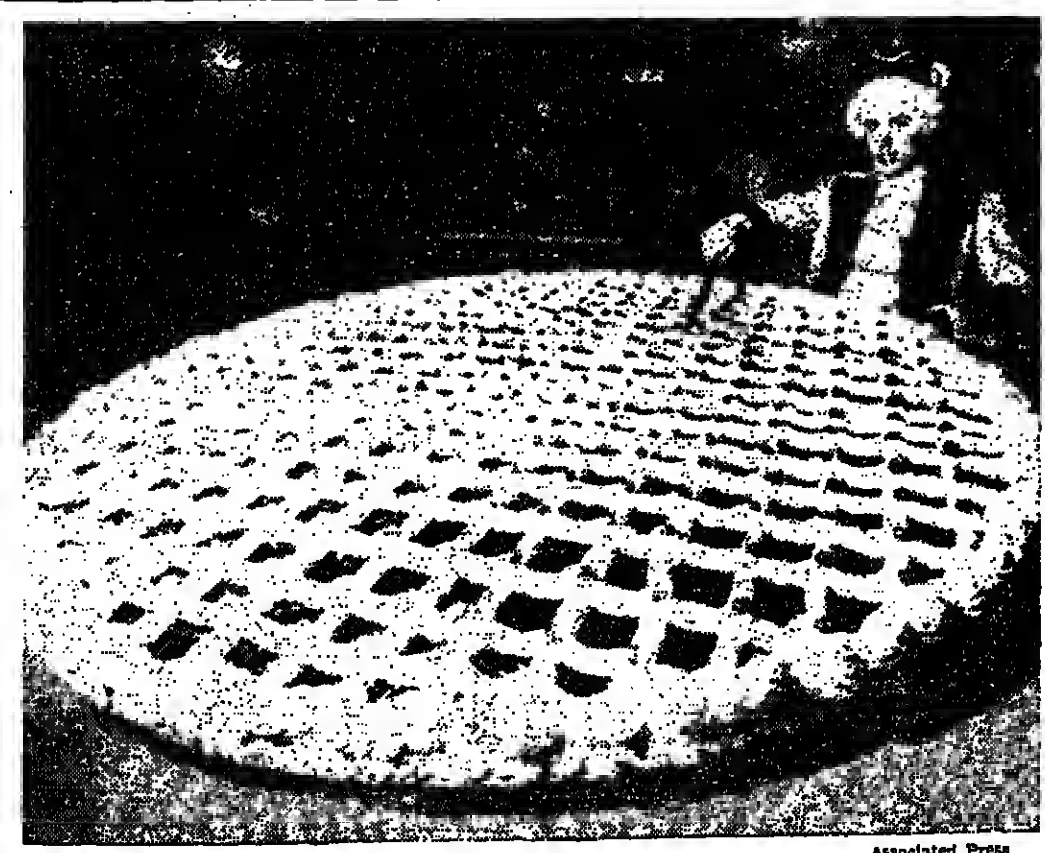
Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

## Come to the flavor of Marlboro



**CUTTING IT DOWN**—University of Utah student slicing six-foot cherry pie that was made for the student body to celebrate George Washington's birthday. Baked in six sections, 30,000 cherries were used and 13 gallons of whipped cream were added afterwards in the 230-pound creation. And that, sir, is, according to AP, no lie.



## Greek Court Sentences 2 In Bombings

Terms of 9,7 Years For Anti-Regime Plot

ATHENS, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—An Athens court-martial today sentenced a retired air force officer and a doctor to imprisonment for 9 years 10 months and 7 years 8 months, respectively, for exploding bombs in Athens. The two were accused of forming an organization to fight the Greek regime.

The five-member tribunal deliberated for 70 minutes at the end of a two-day trial and then the court president, High Judge Evgenios Karahalios, read the sentence to a packed courtroom.

The two men, former Lt. Col. Anastasios Minis, 43, and Dr. Stefanos Pantelakis, 43, were arrested in Athens last April and charged with exploding 15 bombs in the capital from the beginning of 1971 until April, 1972. They both admitted the charges, but claimed that they had taken all precautions not to cause injuries to anyone.

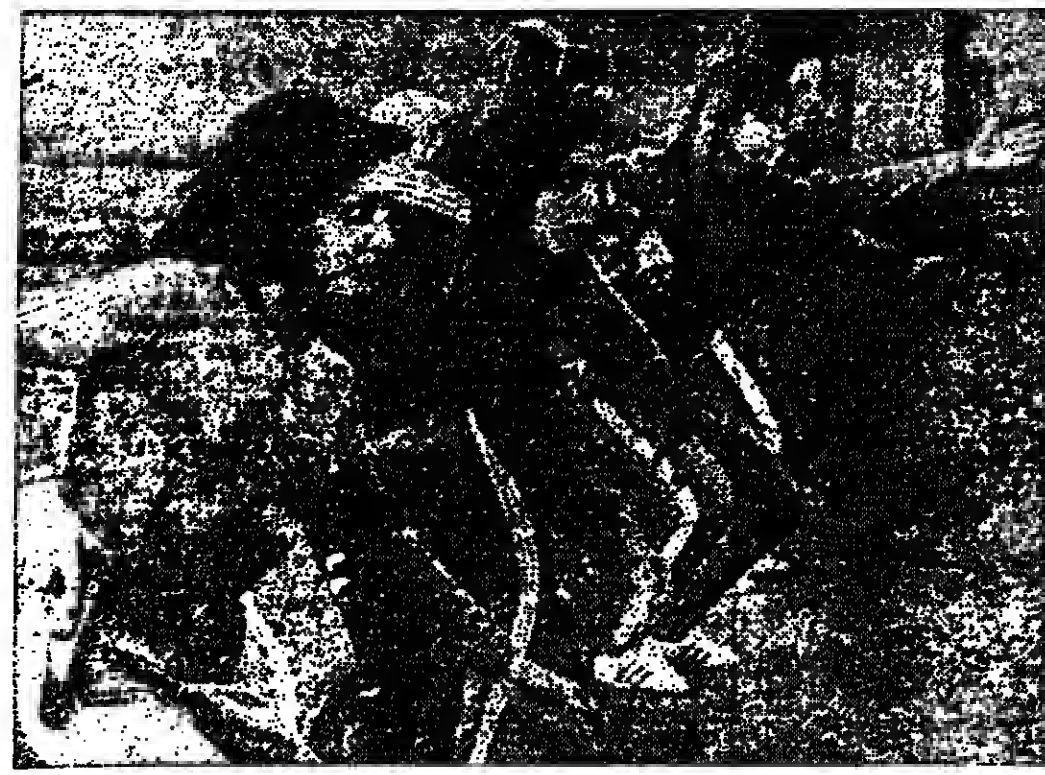
Anti-U.S. Motive

Some of the bombs went off under cars belonging to American servicemen. Minis said this was designed to demonstrate opposition to U.S. foreign policy, which, he claimed, kept the army-backed regime in power. Two bombs exploded near the French Embassy in March, 1971, and others were detonated in the Athens archbishopric, in a shop and in squares in the center of Athens.

Pantelakis alleged yesterday that a statement he made during police interrogation was elicited by torture. Minis claimed that military policemen had brutally beaten him during his interrogation.

For health reasons, an Athens civil court today suspended for six and eight months the life sentences previously given to two men found guilty of anti-state activity and of being Communists.

Nicholas Kaloudes, 55, and Constantine Fellinis, 54, were sentenced by a court-martial in 1967 after the court declared them members of the outlawed Communist party's Central Committee and convicted them of plotting to overthrow the regime. Greek law permits the suspension of sentences that endanger prisoners' lives.



SHARP-SHOOTERS—Young Lebanese women in training to be police officers are the first members of a force which will eventually be 500 strong. University graduates with law degrees, they are undergoing intensive courses in sharpshooting and karate. Later they will go to London to complete their training with Scotland Yard.

## First Major Test Since Parliamentary Setback

### Trudeau Faces a Challenge Over Budget

By Bill Boyd

TORONTO, Feb. 20 (WP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal government, facing its first real test since last October's election, is expected to lose its parliamentary majority, last night laid out a budget that should insure its survival.

The budget appears to contain just enough to satisfy the official opposition—the Progressive Conservative party—as well as the Socialist-oriented New Democratic party, whose votes the Liberals need to enact legislation.

The Conservatives appear to be unable to totally reject a budget that calls for a 5 percent cut in personal income taxes, a measure they campaigned for last October.

The New Democrats probably would not vote against a budget that increases old-age pensions to \$100 a month, from about \$80. There are 109 Liberal seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives have 107 seats and the New Democrats hold the balance of power with 31. The Quebec-based Social Credit party,

rightist Populists, have the other 17 seats in the 264-seat House.

Mr. Trudeau has said that he would not resign unless the budget was rejected as a whole. He has said that rejection of a part of it does not mean a lack of confidence in his government.

The Conservatives, under Robert Stanfield, in their most powerful position in 10 years, probably will attack the budget, which financial experts describe as one of the most complicated in years. But it doesn't look as if it has enough weak points to topple Mr. Trudeau.

John Turner, the 43-year-old finance minister who is regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Trudeau, described the budget to the House of Commons in Ottawa last night.

It is a strongly expansionist budget that Mr. Turner said is aimed at fighting Canada's unemployment rate, which is between 6 and 7 percent. The budget is expected to leave the government with a deficit of \$975 million by the end of the

1973-74 fiscal year, based on anticipated revenues of \$18 billion. Mr. Turner said he was worried less by inflation than unemployment.

Some sales taxes were cut and tariffs reduced, largely on foodstuffs imported from the United States.

However, despite the election platform of David Lewis, the leader of the New Democrats, Mr. Turner did not withdraw tax benefits granted last spring to some corporations. Mr. Lewis had branded the tax benefits "corporate ripoffs," arguing that businesses are getting fat at the expense of the wage earner.

Mr. Turner said that these measures "are needed to strengthen the foundation of our economy and its capacity to create jobs."

Neither Mr. Stanfield nor Mr. Lewis had any immediate comment on the budget, other than to say it would be studied.

Mr. Turner said that Canadian manufacturers could use the tax benefits to help counter export-aids measures that Washington has granted to some U.S. industries to be more competitive on world markets.

In a speech indirectly related to the budget, the federal science minister, Jeanne Sauve, hinted earlier yesterday that Ottawa is considering additional incentive grants to industries.

Mr. Lewis has estimated the grants at \$3.5 billion over the last five years. Most of them, he says, have gone to wealthy foreign-owned companies such as IBM Canada, Westinghouse Canada, Canadian General Electric and oil firms.

However, Mrs. Sauve qualified her remarks by referring to Canadian-controlled companies—a term which would need definition before the New Democrats could accept it.

As a concession to Mr. Lewis, the budget provided for a "watchdog" committee to be set up to oversee tax incentives to industry.

## Joseph Szigeti, Violin Soloist, Dies at Age 80

Lucerne, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Hungarian-born violinist Joseph Szigeti, 80, who had appeared as a soloist with almost every major symphony orchestra, died here last night.

The native of Budapest gave his first concert at the age of 13. He moved to Switzerland as a young man and became a professor at the Geneva Conservatory, where he remained from 1917 to 1924.

Before World War II he went to the United States, where he spent 20 years, mainly in California.

He toured the world, specializing in the works of contemporary composers, particularly those of his friend Bela Bartok, Prokofiev and Stravinsky.

After retiring in 1960, he settled in Montreux, Switzerland.

Wally Findlay  
Galleries International  
New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Beverly Hills  
2, Av. Matignon, Paris-8

SIX  
CONTEMPORARY  
ARTISTS  
MICHEL - HENRY - FABIAN  
KLUGE - ARDISOONE  
LE PHO - VU CAO DAM  
February 15 - March 31

Special Showing  
RAOUL DUFRAY

Exclusive representative of  
30 contemporary artists  
including  
SINIBARDI - SEBASTIAN - NOVAK - AUGER

Impressionists,  
post-impressionists  
Tel. 225 70-74  
Mon. thru Sat., 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

## Moynihan In India to Assume Post

New U.S. Ambassador Faces Strain in Ties

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (AP).—Daniel P. Moynihan arrived here today to take up his post as U.S. ambassador to India, whose relations with the United States have been strained, and said he did not mind if the two countries made different "judgments about world affairs."

Mr. Moynihan broke protocol and read a 900-word statement upon arrival at New Delhi's airport.

"Diversity of opinion is the hallmark of free societies, and the vigorous assertion of conflicting views is the manner by which we conduct our public life," Mr. Moynihan said.

The United States and India have found themselves at opposite poles on the Vietnam conflict and on the India-Pakistan war that resulted in the formation of independent Bangladesh out of what had been East Pakistan.

The State Department was upset two weeks ago when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi indirectly criticized American policies in India. She later said her criticism was not directed at any country.

Ex-Aide to Nixon

Mr. Moynihan, 45, is President Nixon's former urban affairs adviser and director of the joint Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for Urban Studies. He succeeds Kenneth B. Keating as ambassador here.

Mr. Moynihan said he had been following Indian programs for dealing with the problems of poverty and population.

"I shall be, for that reason, an all the more interested observer of the Indian scene," he said. "You have undertaken great and noble goals on the success of which much depends. A period of great promise is ahead."

Mr. Moynihan officially will become ambassador when he presents his credentials to President V. V. Giri, probably within the coming week.

In a speech to the opening session of Parliament yesterday on behalf of the government, Mr. Giri said: "It is our earnest desire to improve understanding and cooperation with the United States of America."

## Rhodesia Holds Newsman Under Special Powers

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Feb. 20—Rhodesian security police today arrested Irish journalist Peter Nieswand and held him in prison under the government's Emergency Powers Act.

Mr. Nieswand, 38, a Rhodesian citizen, was the Salisbury correspondent for United Press International, Agence France-Presse, Reuters, the British Broadcasting Corp. and The Guardian of London.

Mr. Nieswand first tangled with the authorities last December over a story he wrote on the security situation in Mozambique. He refused to reveal his sources for the story.

Last month, at the height of anti-terrorist operations in the Centenary district of Rhodesia, an official of the Ministry of Information called him to say that a press visit to the area had been arranged for local and foreign journalists. The official told Mr. Nieswand he was expressly not invited.

This morning, three security policemen called on Mr. Nieswand's Salisbury home, searched it, then drove off with him. The police had a detention order that alleged that he was "likely to commit or incite the commission of acts which would disturb or interfere with the maintenance of public order."

## East Germany Said to Reject Ties With Israel

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (UPI).—East Germany was reported today to refuse to have diplomatic relations with Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia. It also was said to reject Israeli demands for reparations for Nazi crimes.

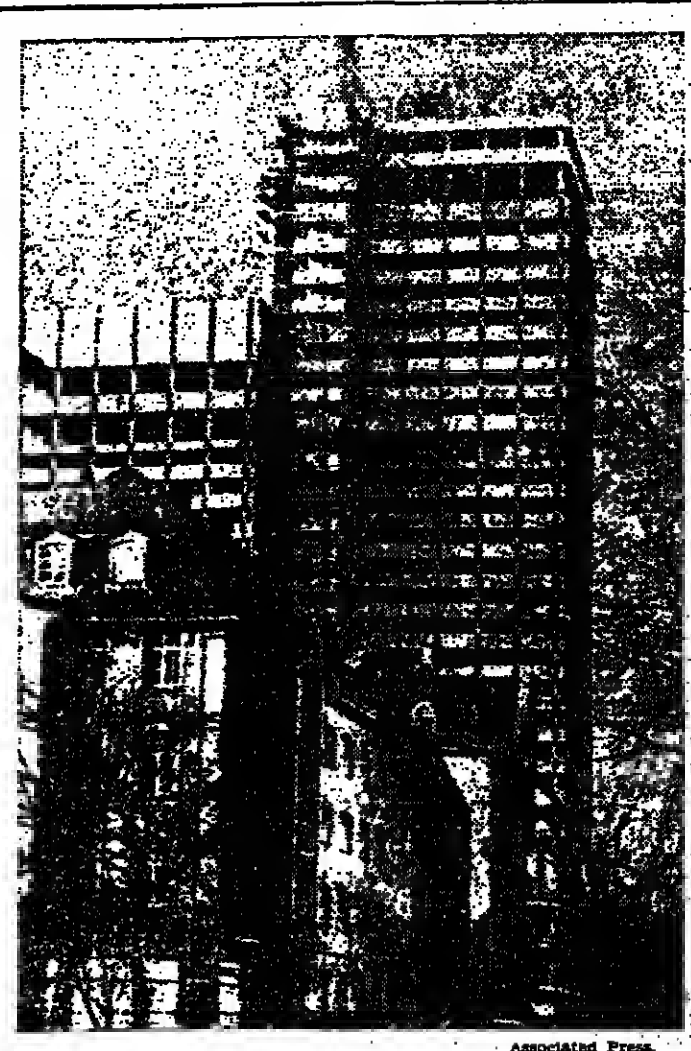
The East German position was outlined in the weekly newspaper Horizont, which reflects Foreign Office opinion.

East German opposition to paying Israel compensation for Nazi actions long has been known, but the refusal to establish relations came as a surprise. The paper said:

"A normalization of relations with some states, such as the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, are no more on the agenda than the taking up of diplomatic relations with Israel, which under disregard of United Nations resolutions continues its aggression against the Arab states which are allied in friendship to the German Democratic Republic."

## Sadat, Military Confer

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat conferred yesterday with Egypt's top military leaders, including War Minister Ahmed Ismail. This was the second such meeting within three days. On Saturday, the president spent five hours with his military commanders.



LOWER HIGH RISE—Frankfurt municipal authorities have declared that this building must lose its top three floors because it violates the city's building code. No structure is supposed to be more than 99 meters (295 ft.) high. Owner says he will fight decision.

## Israel Is Building a Highway Along Occupied West Bank

By Terence Smith

AQABA, Israel-Occupied Jordan, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Israel has quietly begun work on a new highway along the occupied West Bank that could ultimately link Jerusalem with the Upper Jordan Valley.

Although no word of the project has appeared in the Israeli press, construction of the first 10-mile section of the road began in the isolated valley below this hill town late in November.

The highway would be consistent with a controversial plan proposed by Deputy Premier Yigal Allon that envisions an Israeli "security belt" on the West Bank, which was seized from Jordan in the 1967 war.

Huge yellow earth-moving machines could be seen at the site yesterday pushing tons of brown soil onto a broad roadbed. Teams of Arab workmen with pneumatic drills were breaking down the side of a rock ledge. The Israeli foreman at the site said that the road, when completed, would be wide enough to accommodate three lanes of traffic in each direction.

Aide Reveals Plan

Asked about the new road yesterday, spokesmen for the military governor of the West Bank and the Defense Ministry, which share responsibility for the area, at first denied any knowledge of it. Later in the day, however, the Defense Ministry spokesman acknowledged that a plan existed for an alternate road to the west of the two-lane highway that runs along the Jordan River, connecting

Jericho, on the West Bank, and Beisan, in Israel.

If the plan is carried out, he said, the section under construction will be expanded to the north and south to become part of the new highway.

He said that the proposed road would run along the first line of hills about 10 miles west of the Jordan River. This, he said, would be more secure than the present road, which runs along the Jordan Valley floor parallel to the Israeli-Jordanian ceasefire line.

The spokesman stressed, however, that a final decision to go ahead with the expanded project had not yet been made. Because of the political implications involved, the decision would presumably have to be approved by the committee of ministers in charge of the occupied areas, if not by the cabinet itself.

If extended along its present course, the new road would divide the West Bank roughly along the line proposed by Mr. Allon in his plan: It would skirt the major Arab population areas on the West Bank, such as Nablus and Ramallah, which lie well to the west.

In outlining his idea for a division of the West Bank, Mr. Allon has called for a "security belt" of Israeli paramilitary settlements along the length of the Jordan River Valley from Beisan to Jericho. He has proposed that Israel retain such a strip while returning the more populated hilly regions of the West Bank to Jordan.

## Sadat Aide, Sir Alec Agree Mideast Progress Is Overdue

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Hafez Ismail, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's national security adviser, and British officials today discussed prospects of reaching a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, British sources said.

Mr. Ismail and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home agreed that the time was now overdue to try to make some progress and that further delays in reaching an agreement should be avoided.

But, at the same time, they were under no illusion about the difficulties involved in finding an acceptable solution to this complex problem, the sources said.

Mr. Ismail arrived here from Cairo Sunday and is due to fly to Washington Thursday for similar talks with President Nixon's administration. The United States has been in touch with Soviet and Egyptian officials to try to get Middle East peace talks started.

After meeting Sir Alec, the Egyptian envoy called on Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The sources said the two men exchanged views. No specific proposals were discussed.

Mr. Ismail's London and Washington visits are part of a new Egyptian international diplomatic initiative aimed at winning support for Cairo's stand in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Egyptian envoy visited Moscow earlier this month for talks with Soviet leaders.

Mr. Heath and Sir Alec discussed the Arab-Israeli dispute with President Nixon during their summit talks in Washington earlier this month.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir is due to visit Washington for talks with President Nixon early next month. British sources recalled that Britain continued to support the United Nations Security Council resolution of November, 1967,

## New Lava Flow Threatens Town On Iceland Isle

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—A fresh burst of volcanic activity on the Icelandic island of Heimaey today threatened to bury the town of Vestmannaeyjar.

Exactly four weeks after the first eruption of the Heimaey Volcano, a new stream of molten lava broke from its western side and flowed past a high defensive wall toward the evacuated town, engulfing 10 houses and a bulldozer on the outskirts by afternoon.

A bank of pumice, ash and underlying lava 65 feet high lurched forward at intervals toward the center of town, already thickly covered with volcanic debris.

The new eruption, which reversed the previous route of the molten stream to the sea, also increased the danger of poisonous gases emerging through ground fissures, according to geologists.

Iceland's Civil Defense Board ordered evacuation of everyone left on the island except those working in salvage teams.

## Brezhnev to Prague

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev left today for Prague to attend celebrations marking 25 years of Communist power in Czechoslovakia, the Tass news agency reported.

## Israel Plans Moves to End El Al Strike

Aide Warns of 'Less Popular Measures'

JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Israeli Minister of Transport Shimon Peres said today that the government was determined to take "less popular measures" to end the strike by El Al's 112 ground maintenance foremen.

Mr. Peres told the Knesset that the government has decided to withdraw the notice of an emergency session of the Central Committee of the National Labor Federation called to discuss the crisis.

"Unless conditions for the operation of the company for a reasonable length of time are created then, the government will have no choice but to take less popular measures," he said. He did not elaborate.

The Israeli government in an emergency session yesterday threatened to close down the airline if the walkout did not end in 24 hours.

Mr. Peres was addressing the Knesset on behalf of the government following another day of fruitless efforts to end the walkout that, growing in the company's 12 plants, forced it to cancel eight outbound flights and transfer some 950 passengers to other carriers.

The strike began Sunday night. The strikers are demanding higher wages.

No Negotiations

An El Al spokesman said that so far there have been no negotiations between the strikers and management.

He said that the five members of the committee representing the maintenance foremen have ignored three summonses to appear before the Tel Aviv labor court deliberating the dispute.

The court ordered the police to locate the five men before it convenes tomorrow morning. The spokesman said the company has chartered three planes and that one of them has already left for Europe with a cargo of flowers. Another cargo flight is to leave tonight, and the third will be used on a passenger run from Tel Aviv to London by way of Zurich early tomorrow morning.

The strike does not affect foreign airlines serving in Israel. Loss of passenger revenue is costing El Al \$120,000 a day, the spokesman said.

In addition, \$100,000 worth of flowers already packed for export was lost through the stoppage of cargo flights, the exporters said.

## Students Freed, Cairo Paper Says

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Forty Egyptian university students detained during recent demonstrations here have been released, the newspaper Al-Akhar said today.

More than 100 students were arrested during the student disturbances, which began in early January. The newspaper did not say how many students are still under arrest.

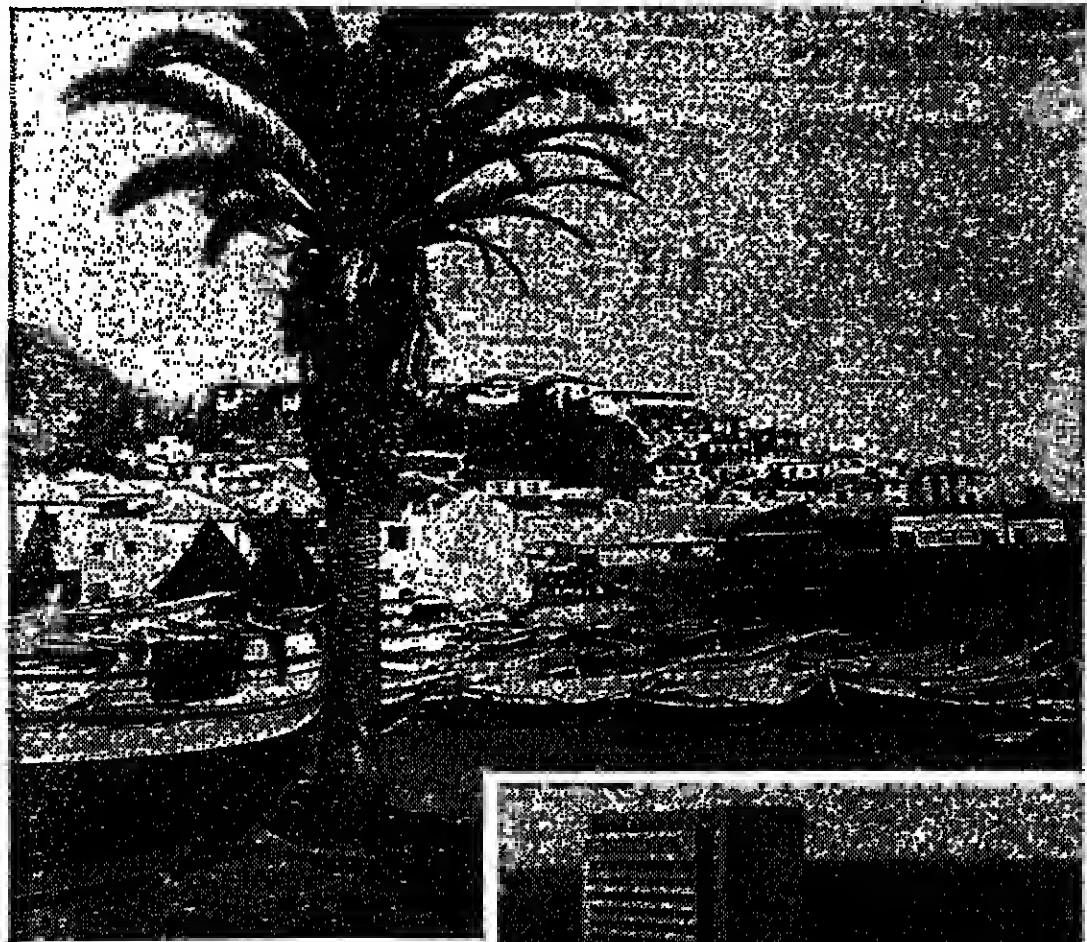
The more recent student protests were partly over the arrests of colleagues. The students have been demanding speedy investigations of charges against arrested people and the release of those who were innocent. They also want a public trial for those who will be charged.

## Iraq Said to Execute 17 Military Men in Plot

BEIRUT, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Iraqi authorities have executed 17 military officials on charges of attempting to overthrow the regime of President Ahmed Hassan Bakr, the newspaper Al-Bayt reported.

In a report from Baghdad, the newspaper said the authorities killed the coup attempt "a few days ago."

It said the authorities arrested a number of military and political "elements" who participated in the attempt.



▲ Madeira, Camara de Lobos

The Madeira Holiday Inn

## Four years ago Holiday Inn decided to build a new kind of hotel in Madeira. Today it's open.

For the best part of a century prominent and wealthy Europeans have taken winter holidays on the Portuguese Island of Madeira, the gentle Atlantic paradise of flowers and trees off the North West coast of Africa.

And now there's another reason for putting Madeira right at the top of your list of winter retreats.

It's the new Madeira Holiday Inn—opened just one month ago. Bringing the exacting standards of the world's largest hotel group to an island world famous for its natural beauty and climate, the Madeira Holiday Inn represents the ideal location for a quick "get away from it all" holiday.

Situated near the picturesque fishing village of Machico, on a site overlooking the mountain-flanked slopes of Discovery Bay, the Inn marks the centre of a complex of restaurants, shops and villas, with a wide variety of sport and entertainment ready to hand.

And thanks to Holiday Inn's unique Holiday computer reservation system you can book a five-star holiday at what would normally be considered very short notice indeed. Think about it. Couldn't you—or someone you know—be ready for a break?

### The Madeira Holiday Inn.

- All rooms with a balcony overlooking the sea and the mountains.
- Outdoor heated swimming pool, Olympic Pool, and the only indoor heated pool in Madeira.
- Sauna, steam baths, games room, tennis courts, golf course nearby.
- Roof-top restaurant and night club with live entertainment; informal restaurant and lots of bars; restaurant and discotheque in Bridge Club; restaurant at Olympic Pool.
- Holiday Inn standards of comfort and service combined with traditional Portuguese hospitality.

COMMONWEALTH  
Holiday Inns  
OF CANADA LIMITED



THE MOST ACCOMMODATING PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

For full details contact:  
Frankfurt, Holiday Inn  
Verkehrsforum, 6 Frankfurt  
Main, Kaiserstrasse 13  
Tel. 29374, Telex 42567

Paris, Holiday Inn  
Internationale,  
5 Rue de France,  
75 Paris 13  
Tel. 267-4505, Telex 2825

London, Holiday Inn  
Reservations Office,  
32 St. James's Street,  
London W.1  
Tel. 839 7455, Telex 27574

NEW YORK  
TRULY CONTINENTAL HOTEL  
St. Moritz  
50 WEST 57th STREET  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019  
(212) PL 5-5800  
STILL SENSIBLY  
PRICED.  
Singles \$25-\$30  
Doubles \$35-\$45  
Suites from \$50  
HOME OF  
Cable, Direct, and  
Telex  
or ask for  
Room 1122



## A Better Mousetrap And Other Inventions

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT)—Like a latter-day Leonardo da Vinci, Rhyder McClure sits in his rooftop loft in Greenwich Village and dreams up all sorts of wondrous ideas. A bed that would float above the floor on a magnetic field, for instance. A treadmill to exercise city dogs. A vacuum cleaner made of clear plastic that is a piece of working sculpture. Ditto for a see-through stereo amplifier to hang on a wall. A handsome bicycle with a slanted crossbar, that would weigh no more than eight pounds.

"I almost had perpetual motion," said Mr. McClure, a blue-eyed 30-year-old with a mass of amber-colored curls and eyes to match. He also has an idea to light up the Cities Service building's tower, which he can see clearly through the powerful telescope mounted in the middle of the 50-by-100-foot loft where he lives and works. He explained that anybody with a telephone could call the tower, with the sound of his voice activating a play of lights.

### Some Working Models

"I wrote to the president of Cities Service," Mr. McClure explained. "I haven't heard from him, but wouldn't it be great to sit at your window and talk lights into patterns?"

The World Trade Center probably wouldn't be interested in another wild idea—a sort of large mechanized bug that could be programmed to find its way to the center and then climb one of the buildings. ("It would get mugged before it got there," contributed a guest.)

In the meantime, Mr. McClure has some ideas that at least have gotten to the working model stage. By far the most practical of these is that old cliché, the better mousetrap. The trap is an affair of clear blue plastic that looks like a covered cheese dish. The dome lifts and cheese is baited inside. When the unwell-

come visitor steps over the threshold, the dome drops shut and an electric cone electrocutes it.

"It's a lot more humane than most traps and not nearly as messy," his inventor explained. He added that the tender-hearted needn't execute the captive. The electricity may be turned off and the trapped live mouse taken to the park or something and released.

### A Bedroom 'Bag'

Rhyder McClure was born in Florida, raised in California and said he has a master's degree from the University of Florida—in English, not physics. He came to New York five years ago to paint, switched to sculpture and then to his present "sculpture that works for you."

"My major work is making you comfortable," he said. "That is, first me, then you."

He has made himself extremely comfortable in his aerie over a factory building on West 12th Street, which he shares with Carolyn Oberst, a young designer of painted dresses, whose models hang on a sort of clothes-line across the loft, next to the hammock.

Take the bedroom. "I wanted privacy, but I didn't want to break up all this great space with walls," he said, waving his arm to the sky-lighted expanse that has dozens of plants blooming in it—on the floor, hanging from the ceiling, on the kitchen counter and in the bathroom. Instead of waiting the sleeping area, he built what he calls "the bag" for \$8.

The bag is a room-sized affair made of translucent plastic attached to wooden frames. An ordinary room fan keeps it inflated and an electric filter keeps the air fresh. In summer, it's a haven of air-conditioning.

### Color TV

In it, besides the bed, is Mr. McClure's favorite new toy, a



Rhyder McClure holds his super mousetrap.

color-television set—"I get a lot of ideas while I'm watching television." The remote control switch that works the TV is also a device that clocks the hours that it is on—"I'm curious to know how much mileage I give it."

Guests who aren't interested in TV may play with the coffee tables: octagonal of rigid, milky plastic set over light bulbs in primary colors. By pressing switches, the manipulator can

light the table into any number of shades.

While he's waiting for a manufacturer to come along and mass-produce his mousetrap so it can sell for \$5 or so, Mr. McClure is working on another boon to city dwellers: an electrified roach trap. "They're curious creatures, you know," he said. "All you have to do is put the trap where they congregate. They set a foot into it and zap!"

## MUSIC

### Minimet Opens With 2 Miniature Operas

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT)—Officially it's named Opera at the Forum, as presented by the Metropolitan Opera. But everybody already is calling it the Minimet, and it was launched last night at the Forum Theater with two minioperas—Maurice Ohana's "Syllabaire Pour Phédré" and Henry Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas."

Thus came to fruition many years of thinking. Rudolf Bing had wanted a small house as supplement to the Metropolitan—a house for intimate or experimental opera. Göran Gentele, before his untimely death last summer, had worked out the essentials. Schuyler Chapin, acting general manager, has seen it through.

The season will run for 25 performances through March 10. Last night's double bill will alternate with Virgil Thomson's "Four Saints in Three Acts," which will have its premiere Thursday.

For its opening, the Minimet selected two works almost as far apart in time as opera can get. "Dido and Aeneas" was composed in 1689 and is the first English opera. Ohana's "Syllabaire Pour Phédré" was composed almost 200 years later, in 1987.

Ohana is a Casablanca-born composer, nearly 60 years old, who has lived in Paris for many years. His "Syllabaire Pour Phédré" is a half-hour-long work representative of a sort of chic modernism. Its antecedents can be traced back to Milhaud's "Choeurs" and his "Minute Opéras" and from there through Boulez, Berio and Stockhausen. "Syllabaire" is a theater piece

that is minimal in gesture and action, and whatever goes on is aimed at suggesting inner states and archetypes, expressed through a vocabulary that calls upon elements of post-serial technique, micro-tonal writing, taped sounds and exploration of enhanced speech patterns.

Thus the chorus and principals speak and declaim as much as they sing. The chorus sometimes vocalizes, sometimes breaks up words a la Berio, sometimes even carries suggestions of melody (though the work as a whole is athermal). Ohana is skillful and complete eclecticism that he is, has drawn together certain elements of contemporary technique and fused them into a viable (though never very original) stage work.

Most of the singers were little known. The most familiar was Nancy Williams, as Phédré. The difficult coloratura role was sung by Cynthia Barnett in a clear, pitch-accurate manner. Colette Nivelle, Jean Foret and Michael Wager were the others in the cast.

The Forum Theater has no proscenium and is a theater almost entirely in the round. Ming Cho Lee's sets could best be described as minimal. He did better in "Dido and Aeneas," working with an adaptable pedestal in the middle of the stage, and helped by Jane Greenwood's attractive costumes. Paul-Emile Delber directed both productions, making the best of his limited stage resources. The orchestra, on a balcony above the stage, was con-

ducted by Richard Utallo, the artistic adviser of the company. Closed-circuit television screens kept singers in contact with the leader.

"Dido and Aeneas" had Evelyn Lear and Thomas Stewart, two singers of international reputation, in the cast. The wonderful little opera went sweetly and songfully, and for once a cast actually enunciated the English language. Miss Lear sang as acted very well, in a tasteful stylized way, and she rose to heights in the great aria, "When I am laid in earth." This sang with purity of line and a finite expression.

### Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT)—This is how critics rated new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

"El Caca-Cola Grande," at the Mercer Arts Center, got generally favorable reviews. The premise of the show is a local impresario claims that he is going to bring international cabaret to Trujillo, Honduras. "I found myself roaring with laughter," Clive Barnes wrote in The New York Times, though "normally critics never respond publicly at the theater."

According to Barnes, this is "true bravura comedy—sophomoric in many of its effects but dazzling in its consistency and pace. It is outrageously silly and beautifully done." To New York Post critic Richard Watts, it is "disarming and rather likeable." Only Asso-

ciated Press reporter William Glover panned the play. He called it "spoof of the sort of stuff that killed vaudeville," adding "any spectator response beyond boredom could be attributed only to either masochistic self-abuse or blind friendship for the participants." Ron House and Diane White direct the group called the Low Moan Spectacular.

"Warp," presented by the Organic Theater Company, divided the critics at Broadway's Ambassador Theater. AP's William Glover praised "a loony oddity" which, he says, "explodes with zany finesse." The show concerns a bashful bank clerk who wakes up in some outer galactic fifth dimension to which he has been summoned by super-fantastic beings. "Well done and fun of sorts," Clive Barnes reported.

## DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein  
THE DIAMOND CLUB ELDG  
62 Pelikonstraat,  
Antwerp (Belgium).  
Tel.: (03) 33-09-82.

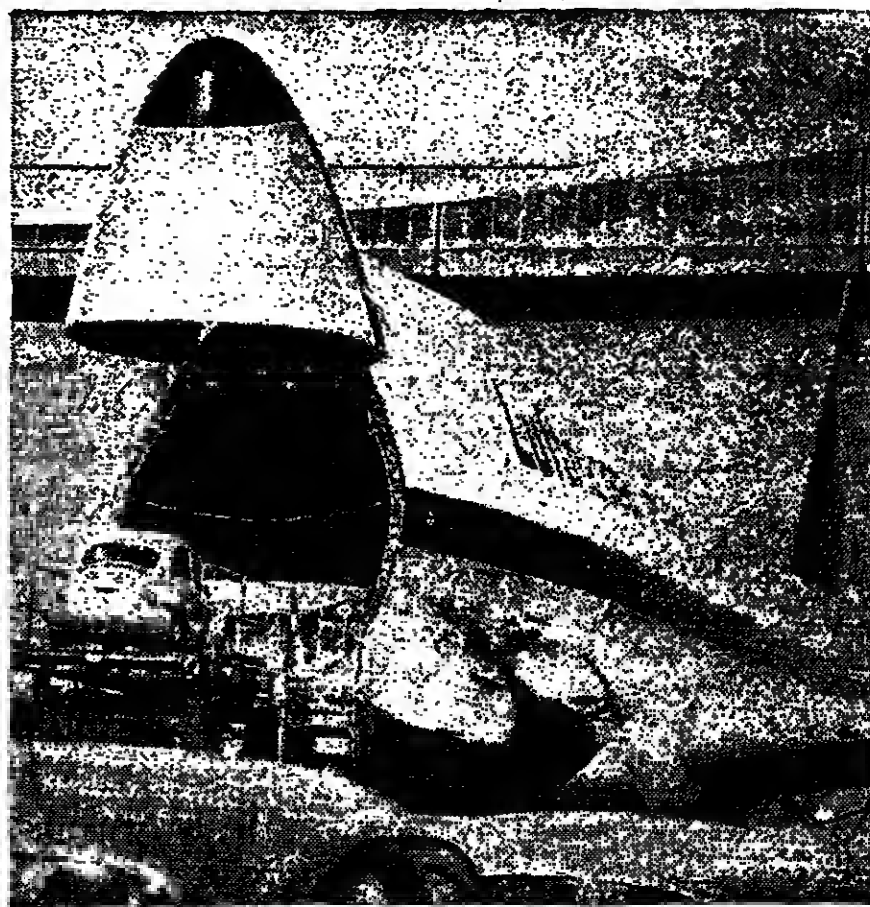
Gold Medal  
THE DIAMOND CLUB ELDG  
1973-1974

# Our freight jumbo is the biggest warehouse in the sky.

One of the basic benefits of air freight lies in the fact that it makes inventories available anywhere in the world on short notice. We didn't invent it. But we improve it constantly. With sophisticated traffic analyses to help you in making warehousing decisions. With new handling methods — like our through-pallet system. And with freight jets — including the jumbo. That's how our specialists built the largest air freighter network in the world. We thought you'd like to know. Just in case somebody talks air freight.



**Lufthansa**  
the more you fly



### On the Arts Agenda

The 1973 Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud piano and violin competition will take place this year from June 12 to 24, with the final gala concert scheduled for June 27. The grand prizes in each section include a purse of 30,000 francs and a number of concert engagements. The competition is open to musicians born from 1943 through 1957, and the entry deadline is May 1 at the secretariat, 11 Avenue Delcassé, 75008 Paris.

An exhibition of 90 engravings produced by the engraving atelier of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Montpellier, France, is being shown this month in Dundee, Scotland, and in March in Edinburgh, in the context of an exchange program involving the French school, the department of Art of Illinois State University, and the Jordanstone College of Art in Dundee. The same exhibition was seen in November in Bloomington, Ill.

The Deutsche Staatsoper of East Berlin will present a season of five operas at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris from March 19 to April 8. The repertoire includes Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" and "Die Walküre," Berg's "Wozzeck," Mozart's "Così fan tutte," and Beethoven's "Fidelio." Two concerts by the Staatskapelle, the company's orchestra, will be given at the Salle Pleyel on March 23 and April 5.

Current and forthcoming art exhibitions in West German galleries and museums include "English Drawings Today," March 9-April 27, Kunsthalle, Baden-Baden; "Reality-Realism-Reality," to Feb. 25, Haus am Waldsee, Berlin, and March 17-April 20, Kunsthalle, Kiel; Max Ernst, March 20-April 22, Kunstmuseum, Bonn; Emil Nolde, to April 29, Kunsthalle, Cologne; Copernicus 500th anniversary exhibition, to March 10, Städtisches Museum, Göttingen.

gen: Lyonel Feininger, March 24 to May 13, Haus Ger. Kunst, Munich; Finnish Art Nouveau, to March 25, Kunsthalle, Nürnberg; American Photo Realism, Feb. 25 to April 8, Von-der-Heydt Museum, Wuppertal.

The Groupe de Recherches Musicales of the French radio is giving a series of concerts on Mondays, and occasionally other evenings, at the Théâtre Récarnier (Renaud-Barrault) in Paris, through April 3. The program Feb. 26 is of musical films of the Service de la Recherche de l'ORTF and of the West German radio of Cologne.

The 23d Besançon International Competition of Young Conductors will take place this year from Sept. 3 to 6, with its usual division into sections for nonprofessionals and professionals. The deadline for entries is June 1, and information may be obtained from the Concours International des Jeunes Chefs d'Orchestre, Parc des Expositions, Planoise, 25000 Besançon, France.

The Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris has organized for the third season a subscription series of piano recitals that begins March 14 with Bruno Leonardo Gelber, and continues in May and June with recitals by Vladimir Ashkenazy, Alfred Brendel, Rafael Orozco, Nelson Freire, Maurizio Pollini and Stephen Bishop.

A special ballet gala Feb. 24 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, organized by the Fondation de la Danse and the Prix ESSEC anti-cancer fund, will feature Margot Fonteyn and Yvette Chauviré, along with a number of stars of the Paris Opéra and other companies, including Tessa Beaumont, Marina Gleigud, Jorga Donn, Daniel Lommel and David Wall.

The Troupe Favart of the Paris Opéra ballet is performing a program until March 11 that includes the first performances of "Phantasmes" by Jean Sarrailh to the first movement of Bruckner's Ninth Symphony, with Wilfride Pliotet and Jean-Pierre Franchetti dancing the main parts in most performances, and Claire Motte and Jean Guizerix taking over for some later performances. Also on the program are Joseph Lascaris' "Ecos Homo" and, alternating the "Corsaire" pas de deux with Noëlla Pontois and Patrice Bart and the Black Swan pas de deux with Claire Motte and Michaël Demard. Performances are daily, except Tuesday, at 8:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Musique (Gaité Lyrique).

Paganini's Violin Concerto No. 3 will have its first modern performance in Oslo Feb. 28 and March 1 with Henryk Szeryng as soloist and Arvid Yansons conducting the Oslo Philharmonic. The violinist was largely responsible for the rediscovery of the lost work, which he has recorded and given its first modern performances.

Zubin Mehta will conduct the French Radio's National Orchestra and Chorus Feb. 21 in a program comprising Haydn's "Missa in Tempore Belli" and Bruckner's "Te Deum." Vocal soloists will be Sheila Armstrong, Julia Hamari, Werner Hollweg and Siegmund Nimsgern.

NOT ALL OF LONDON'S TREASURES ARE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. ONE OF THEM IS IN PORTMAN SQUARE.

LOEWS CHURCHILL  
PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON W1

A splendid, new hotel, prized for its fine hospitality, luxury and location. For reservations, see your travel agent or call us.

In London: (01) 484-5800  
In Brussels: 25-62-30  
In Paris: 72-62-30  
In Frankfurt: 72-32-53  
In Rome: 474-562  
In Zurich: 91-424-124

LOEWS HOTELS  
The top in service and style



## The Ides of March

The French elections will be held a few days before the Roman Ides of March, and no one seriously expects them to have as drastic results as those which followed Julius Caesar's last visit to the Senate. Nevertheless, they are extremely important, not only for what they may determine in the way of the immediate future of the French government, but also for their long-range implications on the French party system.

In this context, the theft of Marshal Pétain's body from its grave on the island of Yeu has a kind of ghastly irrelevance. It is true that funeral rites have had profound political overtones in France before this: The return of the first Napoleon's body from St. Helena was a moment of high drama, which may well have contributed to the downfall of Louis Philippe, who arranged the whole affair. And the Nazis sought political impact by bringing L'Aiglon to rest by his imperial father in the Invalides.

Philippe Pétain symbolized one side of that tragic schism which divided France in the 1940s, and the memories of which still haunt the nation. Yet, whatever the motives of the grave-robbers and whatever the immediate consequences of their act, it is difficult to see what bearing the removal of his body or the mystique of Pétain himself can have upon the real issues in France today.

These are, as much as anything, matters of political techniques—the ways in which the people express themselves in the formation of their governments. De Gaulle's most clear-cut legacy to his people was the constitution of the Fifth Republic, with its vast enhancement of the role of the president. But no constitution is more effective than

the workings of politics permit it to be, and the great weakness of the Third and Fourth Republics lay not so much in the institutions set down on paper, but in the proliferation of parties and sects which flourished under them.

The weakness of the Fifth Republic, on the other hand, has been the practical dominance of a single party—the Gaullists—which arose from the general's commanding personality. And the difficulty of contesting that dominance lay not only in the draining away of strength from the old-line parties, but in the persistent fact of the Communists.

Now an attempt is being made by François Mitterrand to align the Communists with his own Socialists and the other opponents of the Gaullists and the latter are seriously threatened. It is hard to imagine a two-party system evolving when the opposition consists of a popular front, with inspired Communists forming a stable fifth of the electorate.

To be sure, the days when the Kremlin's writ was law for all Communist parties everywhere have past; indeed, it is quite possible that the Soviet Union would rather deal with a Pompidou than a tenuous coalition, even if Communists had a part in it. But the Communists are deemed essential to defeat the Gaullists, and that seems to be regarded as a prerequisite for forming some amalgam to the left of the Gaullist tradition. Ideally, it might be better for France to get the non-Communist left organized first—but that has been tried with little success. In any event, the coming French elections will be watched with intense interest—and not in France alone.

## World Monetary Reform

The suddenness and tremendous force of the latest dollar crisis re-emphasizes the urgency of reforming the international monetary system. The series of crises that have racked the world since early 1968 have been prevented from shattering world trade and prosperity by a series of ingenious moves, but those necessary maneuvers have not begun to reform the basic faults of a monetary system that itself is generating periodic crises. The most basic of these faults is lack of any means of requiring countries running balance-of-payments deficits or surpluses to take the actions necessary to restore equilibrium to their accounts.

Persistent deficits and surpluses inevitably create a gap between the official value of a currency and its true market value. The existence of distorted currency values creates an atmosphere of perpetual crisis. Large currency holders, including multinational corporations, have powerful motives for shifting from one national currency to another whenever it looks as though a major currency is likely to break through its floor or ceiling. National banks, private speculators and huge corporations now hold over \$100 billion worth of highly liquid capital, most of it the result of U.S. payments deficits during the past two decades. The enormous shifts of short-term capital constitute a fundamental threat to the stability of the world monetary system.

Stabilizing the world monetary order will require two basic reforms.

One is the creation of a procedure for making small, timely and appropriate changes in exchange rates. Secretary of the Treasury Shultz proposed one such mechanism at the September meeting of the International Monetary Fund. The Shultz proposal may have certain technical flaws, and it may also be too permissive in letting nations decide for themselves how to go about restoring equilibrium. Nevertheless an improved variant of the Shultz proposal is crucial to genuine reform.

Small and frequent changes in currency rates would deny speculators the enormous killings they now can make in anticipation of huge currency devaluations or revaluations. When change is spasmodic, late and crisis-born, currency changes must be huge enough to smother the crises. But huge devaluations or revaluations can breed future crises.

Periodic, small exchange-rate changes would in themselves help to reduce the danger of massive currency movements. But they are unlikely to eliminate that danger entirely as long as such vast amounts of liquid capital are in private hands and can move on a moment's notice. Even a small triggering event—such as a flow of funds from Italian lire into Swiss francs or the scuttling of wage-price controls in the United States—can touch off a disproportionately huge chain reaction, which nations whose currencies are under attack may be unable or unwilling to stop for fear of accelerating domestic inflation.

International monetary reform must also find a means of providing any nation whose currency is under attack with the resources to stop it. The basic reason that the United States, Great Britain and other modern economies are no longer racked with frequent monetary crises in their internal economies is that national central banks can lend funds without limit to any commercial banks that require help.

In like fashion, the world now needs a central bank to provide unlimited support for any nation whose currency is in trouble. The provision of that support should be coupled with a requirement that the nation take the steps necessary to restore its balance of payments to equilibrium.

This is the basic requirement for improving confidence in the world monetary system. It is the lack of confidence in the value of money that produces sudden crises, big devaluations and run-ups in the price of gold.

The time has come for the major industrial nations to start to create an international monetary reserve system that can sustain national currencies while requiring orderly change in exchange rates. Other nations are unwilling indefinitely to accept the dollar as an international monetary reserve unit, which the United States can issue without limit to cover its own debts. It would exacerbate economic and political tensions between the United States and other countries if the United States were to try to compel others to go on living indefinitely under a dollar standard, operating without genuine international supervision and safeguards.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### America and Europe

America's policy on Europe has long awaited the time energies could be devoted to it that were tied up in Vietnam. Far-reaching structural adjustments among the industrial nations are obviously due—but not yet in sight. The debate over whether the various issues involved—currency, trade, burden sharing, the stationing of troops—

should be dealt with separately or in context with one another, seems unreal. From the political viewpoint there can be no overlooking the context from the outset. An Atlantic trade war is not consonant with an Atlantic defense alliance, nor is mutual protectionism consonant with political cooperation and solidarity.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

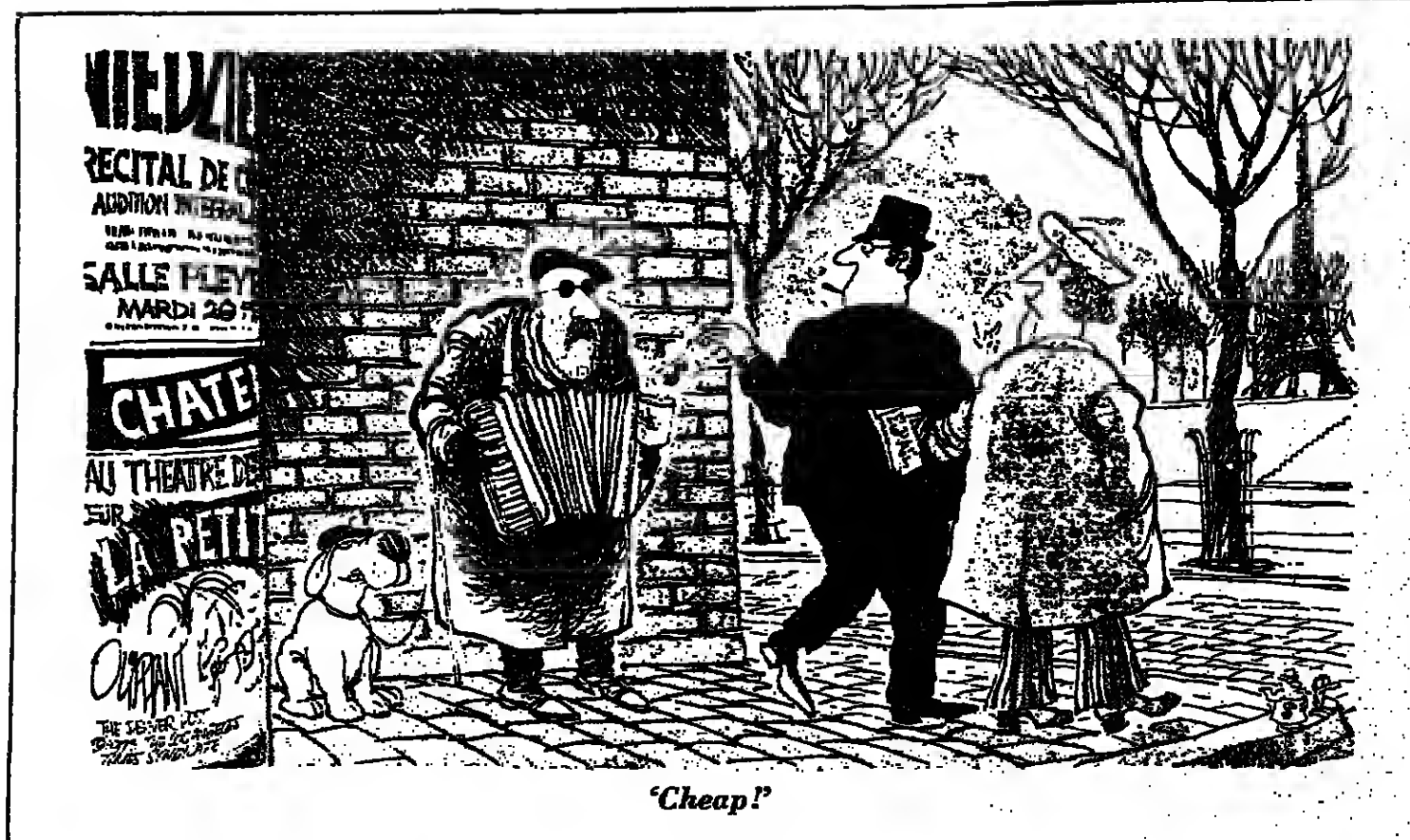
February 21, 1898

HAVANA—The divers were working this morning on the wreck of the Maine, but nothing was brought to the surface except unimportant papers. It is only a survey of the ship, as the divers working operations are entirely confined as yet to the captain's cabin. They hesitate to go to the other parts of the ship without a diving lamp and adequate lifelines. Meanwhile several more bodies floated to the surface this morning, but cannot as yet be identified.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 21, 1923

PARIS—The many disasters to rigid dirigible airships and their comparative failure in the Great War to render the full services expected of them have not destroyed the belief in their future usefulness. Plans are in the making for the establishment of a general passenger and freight service by these lighter-than-air machines between New York and Chicago. The time of transit is to be less than one half of that of the fastest railroad train.



## The Left in the French Elections

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—Many Frenchmen who vote for the left in the important legislative elections March 4 and 11 will be voting simply for change. "France is like a man who has been married 15 years," remarked Gaullist party leader Alain Peyrefitte recently, "and now is ready for a little adventure."

But in voting for change they will also be voting for the Communist and Socialist parties' Common Program, which, unless they've carefully read its some 50,000 words, might be more of a change than they bargained for.

The Common Program is a blueprint for a socialist France with Communists and Socialists together at the controls. It would radically change the face of France, alter the relations of Frenchmen to each other and French relations with the outside world—the Common Market, the Atlantic alliance, the United States and the Soviet Union.

According to the latest polls, 43 percent of the electorate favors the left and its program, while the Gaullist majority shows support from only 38 percent. In any other country a five-point margin with less than two weeks to go would be considered comfortable.

### Centrist Role

But here, because of gerrymandering and because the Gaullists can count on eventual support from the centrist *Reformateurs*, 43 percent will not be enough. The left will have to pick up a few more points over the next few days to win.

It is a wonder that, despite their differences, Socialists and Communists were able to put the common program together. But they did, and defined it as a program of "advanced democracy," to be put into practice over five years. Then begins the march to pure socialism, which Communist party leader Georges Marchais defines as "basically the collectivization of the principal means of production and exchange, and political power in the hands of the working class and its allies."

There are deep suspicions that the two leftist partners might have considerable trouble putting it into effect. For it is no secret that the Socialists have a more moderate tradition than the Communists and that both parties pandered over many differences in the program. But what they agreed to, at least, is there for all to see.

The program is divided into four sections, and generally designed to appeal to the working classes. The first section, called simply "Live better, change your life," promises measures that should have been accomplished years ago—a \$50 weekly minimum wage, better income distribution, a democratic educational system—steps that, like lowering the voting age, the Gaullists now favor, but about which they did little for 15 years.

It is the second section of the program—that dealing with the economy—that leaves no doubt that this would be a new France. "Economic and political democracy are inseparable," states the preamble. "Every citizen, every worker at every level should participate in the decisions that affect him, his company, its product and production."

### Nationalization

To this end the program calls for the nationalization of the principal industries. No other Western European Socialist party—not even the Swedes—has ever called for such a program of nationalization. Admittedly, Socialists and Communists disagree on how the workers are to administer the plants. "We believe in autogestion (control of each plant by the workers)," says Socialist party leader François Mitterrand. "For the Communists," he adds, "autogestion is no more than an infernal machine that will fly apart in the workers' hands."

But whether state boards or workers' committees run the plants, they will be owned collectively. All banks, savings and loan institutions and insurance companies will be nationalized, as will the armaments, space, aeronautics, nuclear and pharmaceutical industries and all companies

dealing in the countries' natural resources. Most chemical and computer companies will be taken over, and public ownership will begin in all steel and oil companies not already state-owned.

The program names such companies as Dassault (aircraft), Rhône-Poulenc (chemicals), Thomson-Brandt (electrical appliances), Honeywell-Bull (computers), Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann (aluminum), Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson (glassworks), Wendel-Sidol (steel), Schneider (steel and CFP (petroleum)). To be sure, there are some notable exceptions from the list. Citroën and Peugeot, the number two and three automakers, are absent (Renault, number one, already is state-owned), as is Michelin, the number one tire-maker and BSN, number two glassworks (Saint-Gobain is number one). Companies like these would come later.

It is no secret that our list of companies to be nationalized immediately was a little longer than what you find in the Common Program," said Mr. Marchais this week.

In all this lengthy section of the program there is only one phrase of indemnification, which is to be "equitable," it is stated. Indemnification also will make a "distinction between small and large shareholders."

Certainly omissions, such as indemnification, contributed to the shaky financial situation here over past weeks and the moderate capital flight. Prior to the dollar devaluation last week, the franc had actually fallen against the dollar, from 4.90 to 5.15; despite steady trade surpluses, French reserves did not increase from September through January; banking surveys showed an investment lag and the price of gold climbed steadily.

All these were signs of instability.

If there was nothing similar to the capital flight of May-June, 1968, it was most likely because experts simply do not give the left much chance of winning, although it could keep the Gaullists from outright victory.

The third section of this voluminous program deals with changes in French institutions. Among these: habeas corpus would be instituted; a Supreme Court founded; SDECE, the counter-espionage service, eliminated; the presidential term reduced from seven to five years. Article 16 of the constitution, which permits the president to rule by decree, would be abrogated, and the National Assembly would become a true check and balance on the government and president, something it never has been under the Fifth Republic.

The program calls for swift decentralization of France, and directly-elected regional assemblies with increased funds, a reform the Gaullists never dared to carry out. Finally, a proportional election system would be instituted, similar to that in West Germany, under which a political party's parliamentary strength is directly proportional to its percentage of the vote.

Through this last reform the left hopes to put an end to the gerrymandering districting that in 1967, for example, gave the Left 195 seats with 44 percent of the vote, while the Gaullists won 244 seats—and control—with 38 percent.

The final section of the Common Program deals with defense and foreign affairs. The two parties would immediately and all nuclear testing and abandon the force de frappe. They would seek to abolish the Atlantic Alliance, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and would support armed force reductions in Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand has said on several occasions that the two

issues the Socialists and Communists could not settle in the Common Program were investigation and the European Economic Community. On the latter, the Socialists believe in a united Europe while the Communists believe the EEC is a device for enriching capitalists.

### Daring Gamble

The Common Program stays engagingly vague on the future of the EEC, threatening neither dissolution nor expansion. It is stated, however, that adhering to the EEC in no way rules out "the greatest possible political and economic cooperation with all countries, regardless of their economic and social regimes," a statement which would appear to considerably downgrade the EEC's present economic exclusivity.

The Common Program represents a daring gamble by the Socialists that they can share power with the Communists and not be dominated—or eliminated—by them. It demonstrates the Communists' willingness to moderate their ideas enough to enter the alliance and the Socialists' conviction that they need Communist votes to win this election. It also has vastly restricted the French voter's choice, for he is forced to choose between two blocs.

The Gaullists of course dismiss the Common Program as madness, claiming it would cost at least \$30 billion a year, would lead to financial ruin, leave France without alliances or friends and end in a Communist takeover.

Still, the Gaullists themselves admit they must bear much of the blame. If there is a resurgence of the left following the Gaullist landslide five years ago, can it be that Gaullism has been found wanting?

Tomorrow: The Gaullists.

## The Secrets of Freedom

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Democratic governments are puzzled by contradictions between the desire to inform their populations freely and completely while preserving from public disclosure legitimate secrets deemed essential to national security in a nuclear-missile world.

The inherent contradictions can never satisfactorily be resolved. France, for example, has kept on the books for more than a century and during three Republics statutes that would be considered repressive censorship by many Americans. West Germany, with relatively recent memories of dictatorship, tends to lean over backwards in favor of freer news media.

The British most governable of democratic peoples because they are both pragmatic and patriotic by long tradition, have been trying to elaborate safeguard legislation for more than 60 years. The so-called Official Secrets Act actually comprises three separate laws of 1911, 1920 and 1939. It bans disclosure of information "prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state" or possession of any official document by anyone who "has no right to retain it."

### Quiet Inquiry

This strict interpretation has sometimes produced such ridiculous exaggerations as preventing mention of King Edward VIII's romance when the whole world knew about it. The London Sunday Telegraph won an action brought against it by the government for publishing a patently overclassified report. Now a quiet inquiry is under way on whether modifications of existing law are desirable.

The U.S. government has had little success in its own attempts to bridge the gap between public freedom and national security. Despite the First Amendment to the Constitution which prohibits any law abridging press freedom, two attempts were made (in 1798 and 1918) to legislate against revealing what was officially

deemed secret by banning violations as "sedition." Under existing statutes, as interpreted by the courts, the government has occasionally attempted to prosecute disclosures of classified information as "espionage." This is manifestly absurd. Nevertheless, it is obvious certain secrets such as names of undercover agents abroad, movements of atomic submarines, the exact design or specification of some weapons or the targeting program of strategic arms should not be public property.

A new effort to face this problem is being prepared by the executive branch, which has an interagency committee representing the Departments of Defense, State and Justice, the White House, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence and National Security Agencies, seeking to agree on revision of protective laws.

### Reform Bill

Their ideas are to be included in a complex legal reform bill which, if drafted in time, is to be presented to Congress next month. The problems involved are so complex that few observers expect legislative approval in much less than three years.

The Justice Department wants to simplify existing procedures by: (1) having less official information classified; (2) insisting on swifter declassification procedures; (3) creating an administrative setup to deal with violations of classification. The criminal laws are being re-examined with respect to security leakage. Point of the program is being studied by the interagency committee, which is headed by John Edgar Hoover.

The administration is understandably touchy about relations with the news media, which it is often accused of curbing—and it is not the first administration to suffer from such reproaches. It also acknowledges that the habit of classifying official documents has been grossly exaggerated. Attorney General Richard G.

Kleinienst recently told me: "Our laws are often taken advantage of by bureaucrats to conceal mistakes under wrongly used classification stamps. It is necessary to define more precisely the areas of real security and then to enact specific laws to protect these, but in accordance with First Amendment safeguards of a free press."

### A Gray Area

Judgments involved concerning "real security" and total "freedom" enter a gray area of dispute in which even different executive departments disagree. The Pentagon has rigid ideas of defining matters to be considered of paramount national interest.

Congress will have an excruciatingly difficult time in deciding what may properly be termed secret and how it should be kept. In an era of electronic bugging devices, copying machines and tape recorders, it is harder to insure against leakage and in an American society where all forms of censorship are repugnant it is a delicate task to except certain types of information.

All one can hope is that when the legislature has finally acted, the United States will find it is leaning neither toward excessive restrictions nor toward total license that could destroy freedom's capacity to defend itself.

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY, London.

## Letters

### Sickness of KKK

The Ku Klux Klan article that came galloping across your front page (Herald Tribune, Feb. 17-18) raised a lot of dust and a few black clouds. I remember seeing such faces in the South and found little surprise in knowing which KKK members came riding out of the dark. Does it really matter if we know that John Grindale is a KKK member working as a gas station attendant two miles down the road? The bottom apples differ little in appearance from the rest, they are just sick inside. What is surprising is that the old and faithful bad guys of the South—the KKKs—have done a quick paint job on their souls from a deep black to a transparent pink. What cowardice to come riding out of the dark on blood-stained horses pretending to be our new freedom fighters. The photograph of the four members holding an assortment of shotguns and rifles brings back memories. I was a cowboy at the time with a silver Colt .45, a gambrel over my shoulder, and had just returned from a vicious gun battle in my own country. Mounding my white pony and with two friends standing by, my uncle took a photograph. I was 7 1/2 years old at the time.

WAY LIEBER.

### More Memories

In the long and sympathetic letter of E. Alexander concerning Otto Feustel (Herald Tribune, Feb. 18), the lieutenant's reply that the food was for the U.S. Army only did not bring a "rush of memory." But it did bring a rush of an uncomfortable moment with my French dentist.

He is not particularly anti-American, but very puzzled about our mentality. He had spent long years as a prisoner of war in a German camp, just managing to stay alive. The Americans liberated them; reversed the roles and put the German guards behind the barbed wire. Just as the former prisoners were outside the gates, stunned with joy, a truck pulled up and long years of food and clothing packages unloaded. With a shoo, these lean and hungry men realized the sergeant was ready to enter the camp for distribution to the inmates. The soap, the bread, the razor-blades! Only the threat of lynching forced the sergeant to change his mind, though he kept shouting, "But the rules, the rules! It says these packages are to be delivered ONLY to prisoners of war."

MARTHA PALMER.

### Other Devaluations

"What Was Really Devalued?" asks James Reston (Herald Tribune, Feb. 15), who then proceeds to divert attention from the true answer under a fuzzy cloud of empty rhetoric about the "larger questions of politics and philosophy and national purpose" and about the "purpose of life!"

In fact, he boldly resurrects two has-beens—Walter Lippmann and John Maynard Keynes—who were notorious in their respective mediums for talking and fostering on a gullible public that pernicious ideology which had the label of "liberalism," which laid the groundwork for most of the weaknesses that America (and, indeed, the world at large) suffers from today, in order to give us the benefit of their "wisdom."

Lord Keynes, author of that long-winded "General Theory of Employment Interest and Money," made his first visit to the White House in 1944, the year the United States devalued the dollar, and sold President Roosevelt on the virtues of deficit-financing and urged him to extend further his massive works and bootlegging program.

As for Mr. Lippmann, he was so wise that in July 1964, he imagined that Gen. Barry Goldwater was so dangerous that it would force the country to risk "a very great war" while it was disorganizing itself at home. And on the domestic side, he was so befuddled in 1966 by the "new industrial revolution" that he admitted his difficulty in distinguishing between "capitalism and Communism" and between the "market economy" and "central planning."

Result: President Nixon is not engaged in a strong effort to reduce a bloated and complicated political structure to more effective and less expensive level and thus help restore the country to a more normal degree of social and moral sanity.

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY, London.

### A Yen for Money

To coin a phrase: Sound as yen.

LILA SNOW.



Dollar Sales  
Rise Sharply  
In GermanySwiss Tighten Rules  
On Foreign Accounts

FRANKFURT, Feb. 20 (AP)—The dollar went through its best post-devaluation performance on the foreign exchange market here today when the West German central bank sold more than \$400 million of heavy demand for the U.S. currency.

Bank officials said they were extremely pleased with the sale of some of the \$6 billion the bank was forced to absorb before the dollar was devalued.

The dollar hovered near its ceiling price of 2.9656 deutsche marks most of the day and closed at that price. Most of the dollar outflow from the central bank came during the last half hour of trade, bank sources said.

Dealers ascribed the dollar's firmness to a number of factors, some technical and others psychological.

On the technical side, they said, maintaining short dollar positions currently cost about 25 percent interest a year and this is increasing the desire to cover short positions.

Stimulating liquidation of non-resident speculative accounts, dealers said, was the indication by some big German banks that they may be forced to pass on to customers—in the form of a negative interest rate—the costs resulting from banks' minimum reserve requirement on non-resident accounts.

Amid the lively demand for dollars, the free market gold price shot up to record highs here as well as in London and Zurich to over \$16 an ounce, up more than \$1 from yesterday.

## Swiss Modify Rules

ZURICH, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Market forces will be allowed to guide the Swiss franc's trading rate against the dollar without intervention from the National Bank unless the rate moves greatly from around current levels, the bank's general director Fritz Kappeler said today.

He emphasized that the bank reserves the right to intervene on the upper side, that is theoretically to sell dollars against the franc.

The bank also announced that it has modified the rules governing payment of negative interest rates on foreign Swiss franc accounts.

From March 1, the reference figure for calculation of interest will be the largest daily balance in any month, instead of the average daily balance.

The negative interest, at 3 percent each quarter, is levied on the excess in foreigners' accounts over the amount in their accounts at the end of June 1972.

The modification thus represents a tightening in the regulation, banking sources said. The object of the change is to encourage foreign Swiss franc account holders to reduce their franc balances.

LONDON (AP-DWI)—The late or closing market rate for the dollar on the major international exchange Feb. 20, 1973

Star. (10 per cent)	Previous
Belg. fr. (1A)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1B)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1C)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1D)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1E)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1F)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1G)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1H)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1I)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1J)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1K)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1L)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1M)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1N)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1O)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1P)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1Q)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1R)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1S)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1T)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1U)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1V)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1W)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1X)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1Y)	40.77-81
Belg. fr. (1Z)	40.77-81

Burns Says He Rejects  
Another Dollar Change

By Edwin L. Dale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (NYT)—Arthur P. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress today that "as far as I am concerned, this is the last devaluation" of the dollar.

"We have had two devaluations now and we must not have another," Mr. Burns told the Joint Economic Committee. He set as a target the end of the deficit in the balance of international payments in two to three years, though he conceded that this goal was "ambitious, possibly too ambitious."

Prepared statement and under questioning Mr. Burns made the following other points:

● The intention of the Fed this year is to permit less growth in the nation's money supply than last year.

● He urged the nation's banks to "manage their lending policies more cautiously in the months ahead," adding that "if extensive extensions of credit are averted through exercise of prudence by lenders and borrowers the need for strong monetary restraints will not arise."

● The Fed must "avoid efforts

to hold open market interest rates at artificially low levels" but it "does not intend to permit severe stringencies to develop in the credit markets, or to try to correct for every error in public or private policies." In general, Mr. Burns said in response to a question, "I hope we can avoid tight money" and also can avoid "any significant increase in long-term interest rates."

● The balance of payments deficit is "a cancerous growth" for both the United States and the whole world economy and "it must be cut out."

● He supports new trade legislation that will improve U.S. international bargaining power by giving the President power to raise tariffs on both "individual products or individual countries."

On the recent devaluation of the dollar, Mr. Burns said, "We had to do it—there is no question about it." But he added that "as far as I am concerned, this is the last" and "if we have this route, what little discipline exists in the world will erode."

Change of Tone

This was a somewhat different tone from that taken by President Nixon and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, who have emphasized the beneficial effects of the devaluation on the nation's trade balance and on jobs.

Mr. Burns said that he did not think the latest monetary turmoil, which ended in devaluation of the dollar, was set off mainly by the announcement of the Phase 3 program of wage and price controls, though he noted that "the initial announcement was very highly misinterpreted" as being nearly complete decontrol.

More important in the monetary crisis, he said, was the disclosure of "very poor trade figures" in the final month of 1972 for the United States. The "underlying basic cause," he said, was the awareness "on the part of the entire world" that the United States balance of payments deficit "was continuing on an enormous scale."

Mr. Burns said that he thought the devaluation would "prove viable" but added that "no one can be certain."

Money Policy Defended

On domestic monetary policy, Mr. Burns defended in his prepared statement the growth of the money supply—demand deposits and currency—last year, which he said was 7.4 percent as measured by the change from the fourth quarter of 1971 to the fourth quarter of 1972.

But he said the Fed does "deem it desirable to move gradually toward a less expansive monetary policy during 1973," adding that "developments have been under way for some time that should result in somewhat slower growth of the monetary aggregates."

Looking to 1973, he said, "If the potential benefits of the new exchange rate realignment are to be realized, the rate of inflation in the United States must be reduced further. For monetary policy, these considerations indicate a need to practice greater moderation during 1973 in the provision of new supplies of money and credit."

In his appeal to the banks to be more "cautious" in lending policy, he said, "any rapid rise in commitments for future lending, for example, would increase the exposure of individual financial institutions to a liquidity squeeze, and at the same time contribute to an inflationary round of spending by businesses and other borrowers. Wise bankers will shun the temptation that arises during a period of business expansion to step up their lending activities."

## Thyssen Bids for Rheinstahl

August Thyssen-Huetten is bidding for a majority interest in Rheinstahl. Thyssen says that, through a banking group comprising Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank, it is offering Rheinstahl shareholders 125 deutsche marks for each 100-DM par value share. Thyssen says it is seeking "a simple majority" of Rheinstahl's 470-million-mark par value stock. The executive boards of both companies had discussed closer cooperation and found that it would be beneficial to procurement of materials, production and sales. A Thyssen statement adds: "The acquisition is subject to approval by the Common Market Commission. Thyssen notes, if carried out, the transaction will create Europe's largest steel corporation, with combined annual sales of about 18 billion DM. Thyssen is primarily a steelmaker, while Rheinstahl produces machinery and is engaged in shipbuilding. Rheinstahl says its supervisory and management boards have approved the bid.

## EPA Doubt on Foreign Auto Firms

A new analysis by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) staff concludes that two foreign auto makers and International Harvester Co. are not likely to meet emission-level standards for 1975 model cars. But the study also concludes that the "Big Three" U.S. auto makers are making progress on emission controls and should be able to meet the standards—a finding that conflicts with statements by Ford Motor and Chrysler. The foreign auto makers are Alfa Romeo and British Leyland. Failure to certify would bar sale of their vehicles to the public. For another 11 manufacturers, including American Motors, Volkswagen and Volvo, ability to meet the emission ceilings "remains in question."

## U.S. Demand for Steel Runs at Record Pace

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20 (AP-DWI)—The continued super-strength in the domestic market has combined with growing worldwide steel demand to drive back to U.S. mills some customers who have almost wholly depended on foreign steel in recent years.

The reception in some cases has been less than enthusiastic. "We're cooking an eyebrow at strangers who are coming in from left field," says Graham Hall, administrative vice-president at Armco Steel. "We're telling the newcomers that our 'delivery' promises are out quite a way."

A top sales official of another producer says, "We're getting

the study says. Commenting in London, BLAC said its scientists have developed a system which, under experimental conditions, can "comfortably" meet the emission levels.

## U.S. Alleges Canadian Dumping

In one of the largest cases of its kind, the U.S. Treasury Department has accused Canada of selling aluminum ingot at illegal out-rate prices on the U.S. market. During a 20-month period ending in August, 1972, Canadian aluminum ingot exports to the United States were valued at about \$350 million. The Treasury says the case could be the largest dumping investigation in its history. The previous highest in terms of dollars involved imports of Japanese television sets, which were valued at about \$250 million a year. The Treasury must make a final ruling within three months. Then the case is turned over to the Tariff Commission to determine whether an American industry has been injured.

## Winterthur Seeks U.K. Firm

Accident & Casualty Insurance Co. (Winterthur) of Switzerland has offered to acquire the issued capital of Reinsurance Corp. of Britain. Terms are 120 pence a share or a total of \$3.6 million. Reinsurance's board recommended that its shareholders accept the offer. Reinsurance is to be controlled by a holding company which will be formed by Winterthur, Montagu Trust Ltd. and CNA Financial Corp. of the United States. The holding company will also control Stronghold Insurance Co., in which National Fire Insurance Co., a member of the CNA group, and Winterthur jointly acquired an 85 percent interest in October 1970. The balance of Stronghold's equity is owned by Montagu Trust.

U.S. Now Opposing Merger  
Of Global Communicators

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP)—The Nixon administration said yesterday that it wants to encourage competition among the five U.S. corporations involved in international communications, and rejected a Johnson administration proposal that international carrier operations should be merged. The administration said that it hoped to lower costs through competition.

In a statement, the administration said that it is not the best company to run the possible new systems, we're saying, 'Let's look and weigh all the alternatives.' The policy statement also proposed that "federal regulation of carriers owning international transmission facilities should encourage efficient utilization of both cable and satellite technology without heavily detailed intrusion into the investment and operating decisions of the carriers."

In 1968, a presidential commission headed by Eugene Roslow recommended that the five U.S. overseas carriers be forced to merge their facilities, although the commission did not detail the merger procedure. The reasoning was that the U.S. companies are put at a disadvantage because carriers abroad are generally government-owned and, in some cases, two or more countries join and deal with U.S. corporations.

In addition to Comsat and AT&T, the other U.S. international carriers are ITT Worldcom, RCA Globcom and Western Union International. All three, as does AT&T, rent satellite circuits from Comsat, and, as the policy statement says, "in effect 'own' circuits in transoceanic cables in partnership with AT&T and foreign entities."

No Criticism Intended

He said, however, that new satellite systems can offer domestic services, including aeronautical and maritime communications and possibly high-speed data

Glamours Pace Rise  
In Big Board Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices moved moderately higher today, paced by several big-name glamours and steel issues.

But it was also a session with "air pockets" developing in certain stocks as a reaction to disappointing profit reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.36 to finish at 983.59. Security exchanges were closed yesterday in observance of Washington's birthday. The calm three-day weekend and lessened activity on the international currency scene played support roles in today's steady market.

Polaroid climbed 1 1/4 to 125 after running up 6 1/2 last Friday, when the company played host to a large group of Wall Street analysts at its new plant in New Bedford, Mass. The \$60-million facility will turn out negatives for the company's SX-70 instant camera.

International Business Machines gained 3 3/4 to 447. Among other glamours, there were gains of 3 1/2 in Corning Glass, 2 5/8 in Avon Products and 1 5/8 in Xerox.

The steel—a cyclical group that has had its share of ups and downs during the last year—was buoyed by reports of bulging orders. U.S. Steel rose a point to 31. Bethlehem and Republic added 1/8.

But most 7-10 air pockets occurred in the leading percentage losers—International Chemical & Nuclear, down 3 3/4 to 13 1/2, and Guardian Industries, off 6 5/8 to 22 1/4. Along the way, both issues set lows for the 1972-1973 period.

International Chemical & Nuclear, the third-most-active issue, reported a sharp drop in 1972 net income. Guardian Industries announced a profit gain for last year but a decline for fourth-quarter earnings.

Holiday Inns, showing a dip in 1972 profits, slipped 3/8 to 33 after posting a 1972-1973 low. It sold last year at a high of 55 5/8.

Volume totaled 14.02 million shares, compared with 13.32 million shares on Friday.

In the gold mining group, American-South African Invest-

ment picked up 2 to 52. Home state Mining 1 1/2 to 30 3/4. Dome Mines 1 1/8 to 79 3/8. Campbell Red Lake 1 1/8 to 41 1/4.

General Motors rose 3/4 to 75 1/2. It said orders for its motor homes exceed its production schedule through April.

Natamex fell 1 1/4 to 60 1/4. Atlantic Richfield 1 1/4 to 59 3/4. and Pacific Petroleum 1 3/4 to 38 1/2.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.03 to 35.37, while declining edged advances, 467 against 471. Turnover was 3.36 million shares compared with 3.12 million on Friday.

In the Canadian clip, Bow Valley Industries slid 6 to 39, and Imperial Oil 2 1/2 to 43.

Adobe dropped 1 1/2 to 14 7/8. The company said that tests of its Monroe number 1 Texas gas well resulted in mechanical failures.

Company  
Reports

Carrier

First Quarter 1973 1972  
Revenue (millions) 184.1 146.9  
Profits (millions) 6.17 4.7  
Per Share 0.25 0.1

Adjusted

Crown Cork

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 114.1 108.2  
Profits (millions) 7.4 6.9  
Per Share 0.38 0.3

Year

Revenue (millions) 488.9 448.4  
Profits (millions) 31.2 28.5  
Per Share 1.58 1.4

Firststone Tire

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 678.2 573.3  
Profits (millions) 26.63 21.7  
Per Share 0.46 0.3

Year

Revenue (millions) 2,889.0 2,767.0  
Profits (millions) 177.2 154.0  
Per Share 0.97 0.8

Gen. Electric

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 10,420.0 9,577.0  
Profits (millions) 530.0 477.8  
Per Share 2.91 2.9

Year

Revenue (millions) 3,781.0 3,706.0  
Profits (millions) 23.2 36.3  
Per Share 1.73 2.7

Magnavox

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 207.2 199.8  
Profits (millions) 5.1 12.1  
Per Share 0.17 0.6

Year

Revenue (millions) 686.0 627.9  
Profits (millions) 30.73 24.77  
Per Share 1.17 1.0

Schlumberger Ltd.

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 224.7 202.9  
Profits (millions) 20.89 16.6  
Per Share 0.57 0.4

Year

Revenue (millions) 612.1 770.4  
Profits (millions) 70.23 56.2  
Per Share 1.94 1.5

Profit Soars 48%  
At Natwest in '72

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Profits at National Westminster Bank Ltd. soared to £72.50 million last year, an increase of 48.3 percent from the £48.96 million earned in 1971, the bank reported today.

Natwest declared a final dividend of 4.875 pence, making a total for the year of 10.125 pence, up from 9 pence the previous year.

The bank said the profits increase was brought about by the effective use of significantly larger resources owing in part to the increased money supply. Another factor was the greater range and volume of business throughout the group.

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. "One producer says that all of its steel-producing units 'are full' and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. 'When things start to tighten up,' says Mr. Hall, 'the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening.'"

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

## INFLATION AND INCOME 15%

ASL (INTERNATIONAL LUX.) S.A. Luxembourg

Manufacturing chemists. Anti-inflation/anti-inflation chemists

February 1973

Dear Investor:

The remarkable progress which the Companies ASL have made in recent years has continued and indeed, continued at an accelerated rate. Many

achieved record profits in every division of the group last year. Many

new manufacturing plants in many countries are adding to our financial

and technical assistance. We have a large program of expansion and

we are keeping productivity to a very low level through continuous hard

work and efficiency.

We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite

you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment can be a

minimum of five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred

thousands. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are

accepted.

We specialize in mergers with pharmaceutical and agricultural feedstuff

companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local

national company, the native people and we all make money. Our produc-

tion is efficient and antibodies for human and veterinary use. Our top

speciality



February 21, 1973



**SPERRY**  
SPERRY BAND CORPORATION

هكذا من العمل

STAY WITH  
PEOPLE  
@ HILTO  
INTERN











—1972-73—		Stocks and	Sts.						
High.	Low.	Div.	In '8	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
164 1/2	164 1/2	Millions	54t	8	1	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+

# Herald Tribune

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 51 R. de Berli, 75-Paris-8.  
75008 PARIS CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

## Be a NEW SUBSCRIBER and

# save up to 47% of the newsstand price

Please send me the newspaper by mail for ☐ 3 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 1 year

at the INTRODUCTORY 25% SUBSCRIPTION DISCOUNT

(Savings up to 47% of the newsstand price)

RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF 25% DISCOUNT:

	6 Mos. 1 Year		6 Mos. 1 Year
Austria (air).....	69.00 138.00	Luxembourg.....L.Fr.	135.00 270.00
Belgium.....B.Fr.	135.00 270.00	Netherlands.....D.Fr.	91.00 181.00
Denmark (air).....D.Kr.	238.00 476.00	Norway (air).....N.Kr.	303.00 606.00
Finland (air).....F.Mk.	125.00 250.00	Portugal (air).....Esc.	610.00 1220.00
France.....Fr.	125.00 250.00	Spain (air).....Ptas.	750.00 1500.00
Germany.....D.M.	97.00 194.00	Sweden (air).....S.Kr.	114.00 228.00
Great Britain (air).....	10.50 21.00	Switzerland.....S.Fr.	116.00 232.00
Greece (air).....Gr.	212.00 424.00	Turkey.....Liras	59.00 118.00
Ireland (air).....Ir.	10.50 21.00	Other countries	
Italy.....Lire	17.50 35.00	in Europe (air).....	30.00 60.00
Africa, French		Libya (air).....	48.75 97.50
Community (air).....	45.50 91.00	Madagascar (air).....	60.75 121.50
Africa, South (air).....	69.00 138.00	Mexico.....	69.00 138.00
Algeria, Tunisia,		Nigeria (air).....	69.00 138.00
Morocco (air).....	27.75 55.50	Pakistan (air).....	69.00 138.00
Canada (air).....	69.00 138.00	Peru (air).....	69.00 138.00
India (air).....	69.00 138.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	48.75 97.50
Iran, Iraq (air).....	48.75 97.50	Sierra Leone (air).....	69.00 138.00
Israel (air).....	45.50 91.00	S. America (air).....	69.00 138.00
Japan, Korea (air).....	0.475 0.950	U.A.R. (air).....	48.75 97.50
Lesbanon (air).....	48.75 97.50	U.S.A. (air).....	60.75 121.50

Please print in black letters.

NAME.....

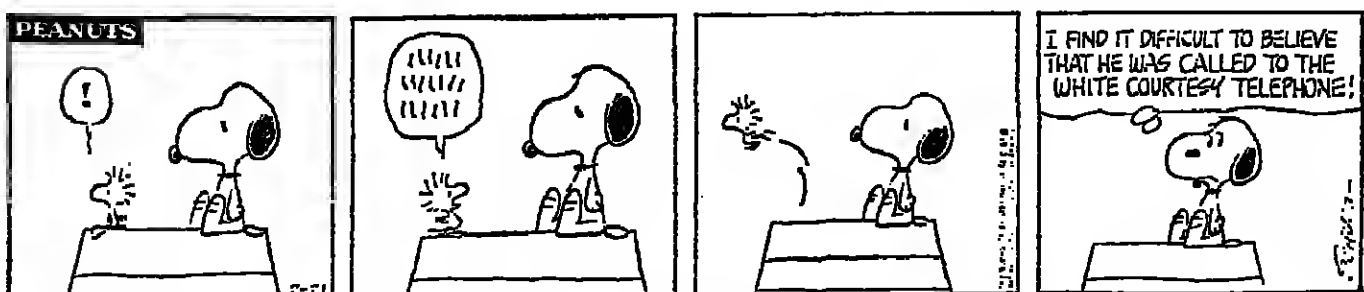
ADDRESS.....

**IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER.**  
To: International Herald Tribune.

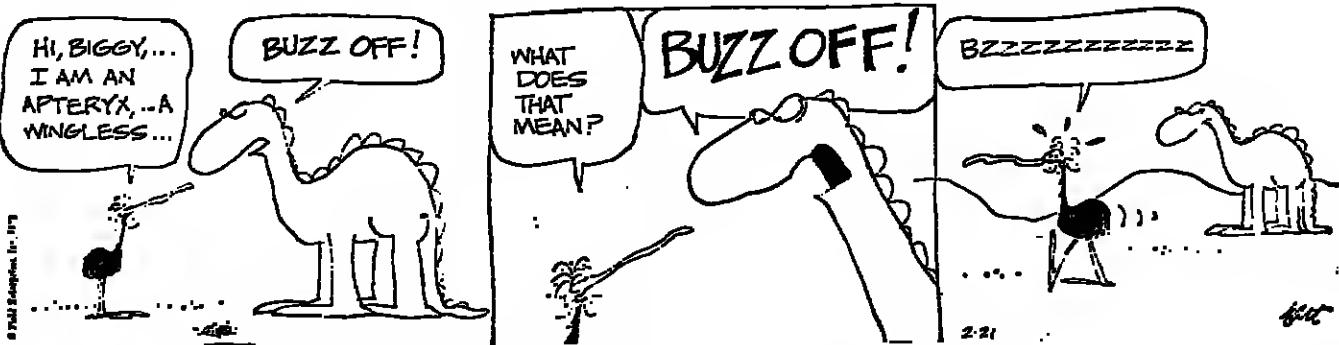
SEND NO MONEY NOW THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY



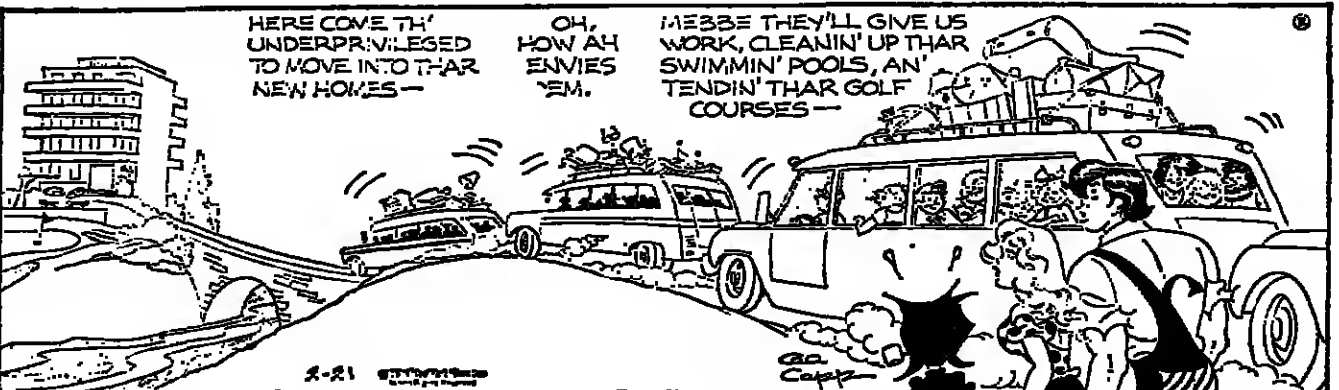
PEANUTS



B.C.



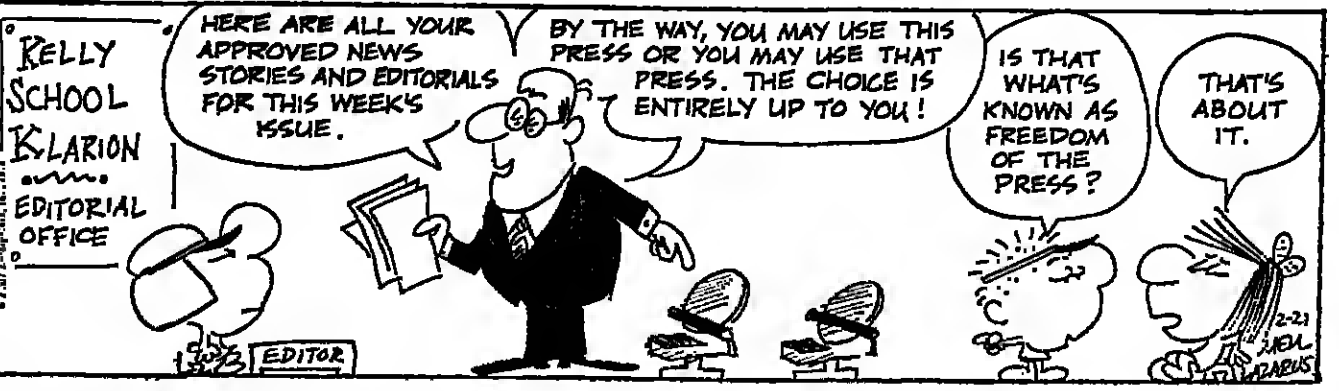
L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



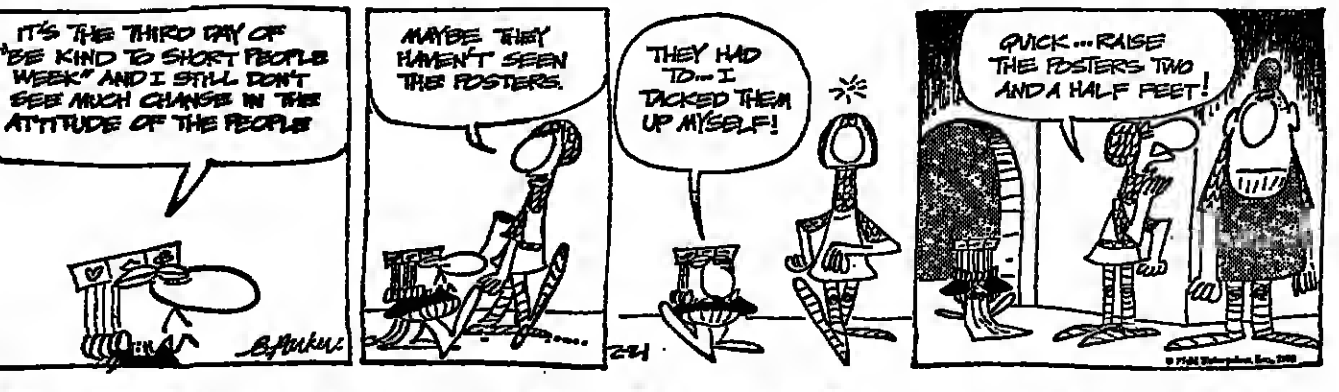
MISS PEACH



B. U. Z. SAWYER



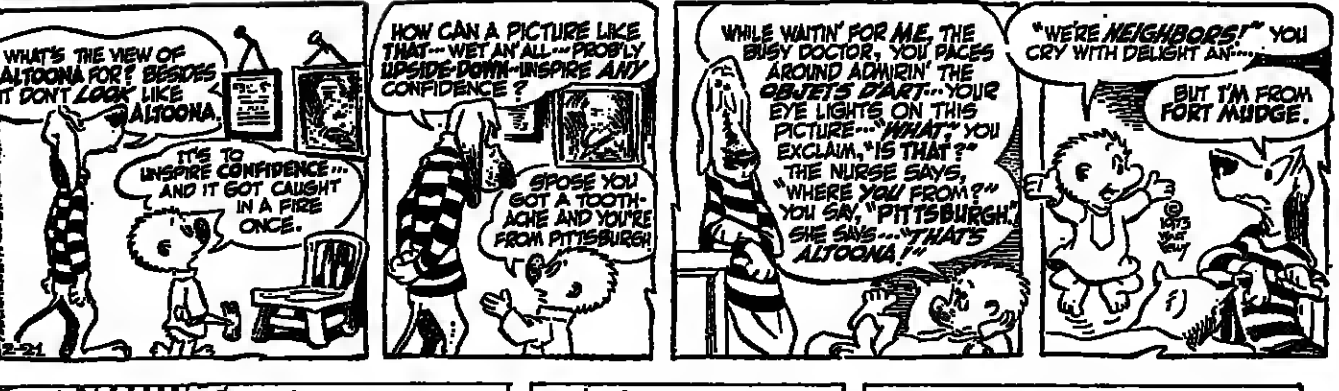
WIAZARD of J



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Tournament players in recent years have increasingly favored the use of the "splinter," an unusual jump to show a singleton or void. As the diagrammed deal illustrates, this procedure has a disadvantage: it may help the opponents to uncover a profitable sacrifice.

When South sprang up a response of one spade to his partner's one-diamond opening, North had visions of a slam. His jump to four clubs was a splinter, announcing values for a game, a strong spade fit, and at most a singleton club. But this allowed East to show some length and strength in clubs by doubling, and West seized the opportunity to save in five clubs.

This contract should have been doubled and down three, for 500 points, but North put his side in jeopardy by pushing on to five spades. Since he had described his hand fully with his two

previous bids he should no doubt have left the decision to his partner. But South was also to blame: he should have signed off in four spades over the double of four clubs, for the pass suggested mild slam interest.

Luckily for North-South, West made the pedestrian lead of a club and five spades was easily made. South was able to lead trumps from his hand and discard his heart losers eventually on dummy's diamonds.

If West had been thinking harder, he would have realized that a club lead was not going to get him far when the dummy was sure to have a singleton or a void. If he had picked a heart he would have beaten the contract as it happens, but his best choice was a diamond. He knew that he would be able to gain the lead before the trumps were drawn, and there was an excellent chance that he would be able to reach his partner's hand to obtain a diamond ruff as the setting trick. The actual club lead removed the quick entry to the East hand.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ A J 10 4	♠ 9 2	♠ A J 10 4	♠ 9 2
♥ A Q 3	♥ K 10 8	♥ A Q 3	♥ K 10 8
♦ 7	♦ 8 5 2	♦ 7	♦ 8 5 2
♣ A K 10 8 3	♣ A Q 9 3	♣ A K 10 8 3	♣ A Q 9 3
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ K Q 3	♠ 7 6 5	♠ K Q 3	♠ 7 6 5
♥ 8 7 5 2	♥ J 6 4	♥ 8 7 5 2	♥ J 6 4
♦ 10 8 5 4 2	♦ Q J 4	♦ 10 8 5 4 2	♦ Q J 4
	♦ K 7 6		♦ K 7 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♦, South 1♠, North 2♦, South 3♦, North 4♣, South 4♠, North 5♠, South 5♠. West led the club four.

FAIR	SPITE	PIOM
ALPH	QUOR	UNIT
HEW	SEIB	MONI
BUS	ONES	SITING
RIDER	PIAGE	
SIW	BILS	COINGEST
LANKY	RAIKES	HIP
EG'S	PAILED	GLIG
OES	GRIIT	RIGHT
SAL	LOUIS	HIGHT
ROD	OTIS	HAIRSH
BL	OUSE	PIOR
HOUS	CHIEF	TRIERA
KIANE	TAISTY	ASIA
ENIS	SPOIR	TERN

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THOOP

HIWGE

PRULAB

PUNCKA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: ALIVE WHOSE DROPSY TALKER

Answers: You can't do it in the middle—TAKE SIDES

## BOOKS

### BESSIE

By Chris Albertson. Illustrated. Stein & Day. 253 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by George Davis

IT was Bessie Smith's name that the old folks summoned when we tried to say how good a blues singer Dinah Washington was. And we listened to Bessie's name being used against our children when they tried to talk about Aretha Franklin. "Aretha's good," the old folk would say, "but she's no Bessie. There never was and never will be another Bessie Smith."

If you want to talk about men, Louie (Armstrong) was close but he wasn't strictly a blues singer," they would say. "What you'd have to do is take the popularity of James Brown, the soul of Nina Simone and the voice of Mahalia Jackson to begin to match Bessie. And only Dinah Washington's life could match the hard-living, hard-loving years that Bessie put in between her first performances in 1917 or 1918 and her death in 1937."

Her record sales numbered in the millions, which by the standards of her times makes her more than the equal of James Brown. Brown bought a Lear jet to travel in. Big-time Bessie had her own custom-made railroad car. As a stage performer she was an actress, comedienne, dancer and mime. As a blues singer she was an artist, temperamental and moody, like Nina Simone, she could make you cry. But her voice was bigger, so big, they say, that she could hold her own against a five-piece brass band without a microphone. And the rumor surrounding her death offers a last monumental illustration of the kind of life that created the blues. She was in an automobile accident in Mississippi, and they say she bled to death because the local Jim Crow hospital was for whites only.

This is the Bessie Smith of legend, a somewhat different character from the Bessie Smith of Chris Albertson's dispassionate biography. As far as collectible facts are concerned, "Bessie" may be the last "official" word on its illustrious subject.

She was born April 15, 1894, in a "little ramshackle cabin" in Chattanooga, Tenn., to a family of seven children. Both her parents died before she was 10, which left her in the care of an older sister. Legend has it that she was virtually kidnapped and taken on the road by Gertrude "Ma" Rainey, who taught her the blues; but Albertson says that this probably isn't so.

Albertson's book was pieced together from the accounts of such witnesses, along with newspaper clippings and items from the Columbia Record Company's files on "race artists." The book suffers from the small amount of documented material on Bessie's life, but Albertson has performed the valuable service of putting down existing information that in a few years might also be lost.

It is true, he writes, that Bessie traveled with Ma Rainey's Rabbit Foot Minstrels for several years during her teens. After leaving Ma Rainey she continued traveling with other tent shows along the muddy roads of the "chittlin' circuit." Her first recording date was sometime early in 1930, but it was not until three years later, when she recorded Alberta Hunter's "Down Hearted Blues," that her stardom as a recording artist was assured. Legend also has it that she almost single-handedly saved Columbia from bankruptcy. Albertson believes this to be an exaggeration, despite the fact that during her nine years with Columbia her recordings sold more than 5 million copies and she was paid less than \$20,000. (Two hundred dollars per usable side was the most Bessie ever received from Columbia.)

Her popularity depended on her record sales but much of her real money came from personal appearances. During 1935 she could command as much as \$3,000 per week in places as disreputable as Chicago and Wheeling, W. Va. She wasted much of this money on high living and hard drinking. And whatever she didn't spend herself her husband, Jack Gee, squandered.

By the time the "race record" heyday was over in the early thirties, Bessie was broke and practically alone. Richard Morgan, Lionel Hampton's uncle, came to her rescue. In her last years he was her companion and benefactor. With money he made from bootleg whiskey in Chicago, he helped her put together another road show. And on Sept. 26, 1937, it was Richard Morgan who was driving her from Memphis to a scheduled opening the next day in Darlington, Miss., when their car plowed into the rear of a disabled truck.

The widespread controversy over the circumstance surrounding Bessie's death did not arise until the following month, when Down Beat magazine printed an article by John Hammond. "Albertson writes, 'The article stated that "when finally she did arrive at the hospital she was refused treatment because of her color and bled to death while waiting for attention."'

Albertson goes on to say, "Thirty-four years later John Hammond admits with some embarrassment that his article was based entirely on hearsay. ... Once the article appeared, however, people refused to accept any other version."

"Bessie" is a good book within the factual limits. Albertson set for himself. But by choosing not to deal at length with her music or her life style, he has reduced Bessie's legend to a point at which any reader who has not heard her recordings may justifiably wonder what the fuss over Bessie Smith was all about.

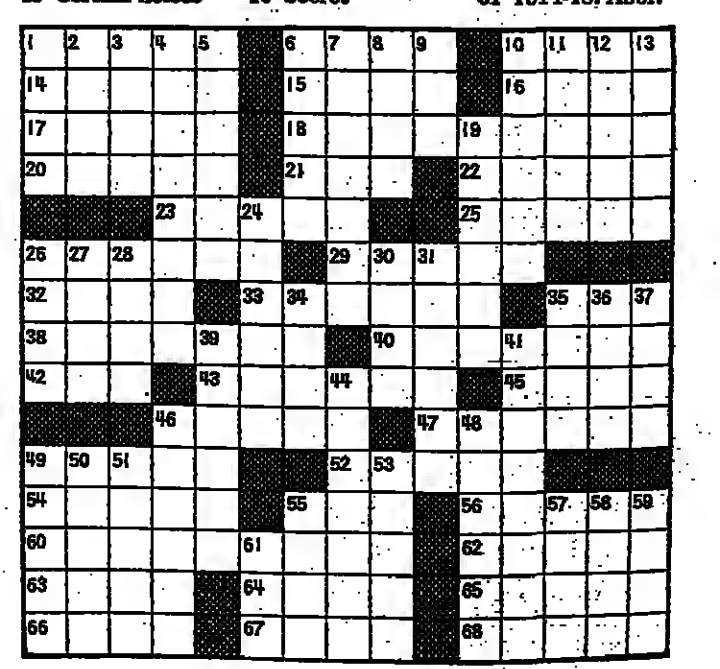
George Davis, who teaches at Bronx Community College of the City University of New York, is the author of "Coming Home," a novel.

© The New York Times

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS			45	Word of concern	11	TV's Stiller and
1	Commandment word	46	Quick bread	12	Hangs fire	
6	Came down	47	Copenhagen attraction	13	Reduce sharply	
10	Current units, for short	48	Urgency	19	Metal molds	
14	"Manon" or "Mignon"	49	—solemnis	24	Of a chemical compound	
15	Between high and handsome	50	River of Bolivia	26	Chinese group	
16	Dance	51	Offspring	27	Space	
17	Statistic	52	Snoozy ones	28	Grain	
18	Material for U.S. scholars	53	Facing ahead	30	Utmost degree	
20	Slip away	54	Loosen	31	Lifts	
21	Engine speed: Abbr.	55	Golfer's word	34	Presently	
22	Ointments	56	Knowing	35	Farm unit	
23	Commerce	57	Consumed	36	Track	
25	Bite in a way	58	Inspires with dread	37	Armaz	
26	Chinese philosophy	59	Holm oak	39	Gradient	
29	Western resort	60	In need of funds	41	Port of Georgia	
32	Algerian port	DOWN				
33	Good-luck animal	1	Zip or Morse	44	Self-approach	
35	Turf	2	Ring gem	46	Marble et al.	
36	Profit after costs	3	Interdiction	48	Publishes	
40	Letter	4	Blowing up	49	Teamster Jimmy	
42	Bombast	5	Animal-act performers	50	Direction sign	
43	Certain noises	6	Oscar or Tony	51	Catch	
		7	Clinging mollusks	53	One of the fingers	
		8	Samer Lat.	55	Ship's fabric	
		9	Thrice: Prefix	57	Holy Roman emperor	
		10	Secret	58	Munch drink	
				59	Forwarded	
				61	1914-18; Abbr.	





## Minnesota Is on Top In Big Ten

### Hands Illinois 5 First Home Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Defending champion Minnesota was back on top of the Big Ten college basketball race yesterday—the first time this season that the Gophers have led—after handing Illinois its first home loss of the season.

No. 4-rated Minnesota trounced the Illini, 82-73, coming from behind in the second half as Jim Brewer netted 20 points and Ron Seagen 24. It was Minnesota's sixth straight victory, boosting its Big Ten won-lost record to 7-2 and its season mark to 17-2.

Indiana, the pacesetter until last week, beat Michigan State, 75-65, to run its Big Ten mark to 8-3. Minnesota has a .778 percentage; Indiana is .727.

Purdue, which took first place when Indiana lost to Minnesota last Saturday, promptly fell back to third place after being swept last night by Ohio State, 109-70. The Boilermakers are now 7-3.

In other action, South Carolina

humped Stetson, 81-52; St. Bonaventure edged Rutgers, 95-91; Thelma State Nipped Eastern Michigan, 62-60, in overtime; Penn State clipped West Virginia, 55-50; Tennessee downed Florida, 77-59; Kentucky whipped Georgia, 99-88; Alabama defeated Vanderbilt, 87-73; Southwestern Louisiana routed Arkansas State, 109-74, and Colorado, tripped Kansas, 72-66.

Luke Witte, Ohio State's 7-foot

center who had never played to his potential after being involved in a bloody fight against Minnesota last year, appears back on the right track now. Witte scored 24 points against Purdue, the fourth straight time he's scored more than 20 points since returning to the starting lineup.

Minnesota's victory was its first at Illinois since Feb. 28, 1961, when the Gophers grabbed an 85-78 decision.

AT WESTERN POLL

Points

1. UCLA (30) 21-0 618

2. N.C. State (29) 21-0 587

3. Long Beach State 20-1 537

4. Minnesota 19-2 537

5. Maryland 18-3 537

6. North Carolina 18-3 537

7. Purdue 17-4 537

8. Indiana 17-4 537

9. St. John's, N.Y. 16-5 537

10. Houston 16-5 537

11. St. John's, N.Y. 16-5 537

12. Kansas State 16-5 537

13. New Mexico 16-5 537

14. Memphis State 16-5 537

15. New Mexico 16-5 537

16. Purdue 16-5 537

17. Alabama 16-5 537

18. Virginia Tech 16-5 537

19. Michigan 16-5 537

20. Jacksonville 16-5 537

21. Jacksonville 16-5 537

22. Jacksonville 16-5 537

23. Jacksonville 16-5 537

24. Jacksonville 16-5 537

25. Jacksonville 16-5 537

26. Jacksonville 16-5 537

27. Jacksonville 16-5 537

28. Jacksonville 16-5 537

29. Jacksonville 16-5 537

30. Jacksonville 16-5 537

31. Jacksonville 16-5 537

32. Jacksonville 16-5 537

33. Jacksonville 16-5 537

34. Jacksonville 16-5 537

35. Jacksonville 16-5 537

36. Jacksonville 16-5 537

37. Jacksonville 16-5 537

38. Jacksonville 16-5 537

39. Jacksonville 16-5 537

40. Jacksonville 16-5 537

41. Jacksonville 16-5 537

42. Jacksonville 16-5 537

43. Jacksonville 16-5 537

44. Jacksonville 16-5 537

45. Jacksonville 16-5 537

46. Jacksonville 16-5 537

47. Jacksonville 16-5 537

48. Jacksonville 16-5 537

49. Jacksonville 16-5 537

50. Jacksonville 16-5 537

51. Jacksonville 16-5 537

52. Jacksonville 16-5 537

53. Jacksonville 16-5 537

54. Jacksonville 16-5 537

55. Jacksonville 16-5 537

56. Jacksonville 16-5 537

57. Jacksonville 16-5 537

58. Jacksonville 16-5 537

59. Jacksonville 16-5 537

60. Jacksonville 16-5 537

61. Jacksonville 16-5 537

62. Jacksonville 16-5 537

63. Jacksonville 16-5 537

64. Jacksonville 16-5 537

65. Jacksonville 16-5 537

66. Jacksonville 16-5 537

67. Jacksonville 16-5 537

68. Jacksonville 16-5 537

69. Jacksonville 16-5 537

70. Jacksonville 16-5 537

71. Jacksonville 16-5 537

72. Jacksonville 16-5 537

73. Jacksonville 16-5 537

74. Jacksonville 16-5 537

75. Jacksonville 16-5 537

76. Jacksonville 16-5 537

77. Jacksonville 16-5 537

78. Jacksonville 16-5 537

79. Jacksonville 16-5 537

80. Jacksonville 16-5 537

81. Jacksonville 16-5 537

82. Jacksonville 16-5 537

83. Jacksonville 16-5 537

84. Jacksonville 16-5 537

85. Jacksonville 16-5 537

86. Jacksonville 16-5 537

87. Jacksonville 16-5 537

88. Jacksonville 16-5 537

89. Jacksonville 16-5 537

90. Jacksonville 16-5 537

91. Jacksonville 16-5 537

92. Jacksonville 16-5 537

93. Jacksonville 16-5 537

94. Jacksonville 16-5 537

95. Jacksonville 16-5 537

96. Jacksonville 16-5 537

97. Jacksonville 16-5 537

98. Jacksonville 16-5 537

99. Jacksonville 16-5 537

100. Jacksonville 16-5 537



NO FOOLING AROUND—World Boxing Association lightweight titleholder Roberto Duran of Panama checks sparring partner Jorge Mejia after he floored him in Los Angeles gym. Mejia was not injured. Duran is preparing for non-title bout.

## Palmer's Golf Corrected by Glasses

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP).—If your golf game goes sour, don't necessarily consult your pro. Contact your optician, suggests Arnold Palmer.

"Spectacles have given me a better depth perception," Palmer said yesterday at the annual National Awards dinner of the Metropolitan Golf Writers Association.

"I think glasses might improve the games of a lot of players, even some of the younger ones, but most avoid spectacles as if they were a plague. They're too much trouble."

Palmer, 43, wore large, steel-

rimmed specs in winning the Bob Hope Classic at Palm Springs, Calif., two weeks ago.

He attributed his comeback to better vision and the return to an old wristy, putting action which he had discarded in recent years.

The popular golfing millionaire was one of five all-time greats honored at the dinner at the Americana Hotel. The others were Jack Nicklaus, Ben Hogan, the late Bob Jones and the late Walter Hagen.

Palmer, 43, wore large, steel-

Jones and Hagen were represented by sons; Nicklaus also received a trophy for his 1972 player of the year on the strength of his five tournament triumphs and more than \$300,000 in official winnings.

Byron Nelson, the golf king of the mid-1930s, received the Gold Cup Award for his contributions to the game. Nelson, 61, was a tour star for 15 years but reached his peak in 1945 when he won 18 tour tournaments, 11 in a row, for records still unmatched in the Professional Golfers Association records.

"My greatest pride was in making the money list in 113 straight tournaments," Nelson said. "At that time, only 15 qualified for the money."

It is a record that has escaped such stars as Nicklaus, Palmer and Gene Littler, the game stylist from San Diego who received the Ben Hogan Award as the player who overcame a physical handicap. Littler underwent a cancer operation last April. Hogan made one of his rare public appearances at the affair.

Palmer, who looked unfamiliar in his glasses, acknowledged that he had been having eye problems for five years.

"I was reluctant to wear glasses," he said. "I tried contact lenses but they were bothersome. Last February one of my eye doctors said I needed spectacles to improve my vision."

"I thought at first I only needed them on long iron shots, or three or four irons. But I found they improved my depth perception even from 100 yards out."

"They get messy in bad weather sometimes—fog up on me and are tough in the rain—but I'm judging distances better than I have in a long time."

Palmer said he also was putting with more confidence, principally because he has returned to his old wristy stroke after experimenting with a stiff-armed pendulum swing.

"I changed because I wanted to be a super man," he said. "I didn't want to sink just a few putts. I wanted to sink them all. I found myself cupping the ball. Now, I'm rolling the ball better than I have in five years."

"Have the spectacles helped his putting?"

"They scare me to death," Arnie confessed. "I can see too well, every blade of grass and every impediment. It's frightening."

In regard to the article (ET, Feb. 3) concerning the trading of several players of the Baltimore Colts football team, I, as a daughter of a Colts maniac, must express my disgust with Joe Thomas, the present general manager of the Colts. Why, before Carroll Rosenbloom left the Colts for the Rams, this team was champions in 1958, near Super Bowl winners in 1959, and Super Bowl champs of 1970. Then Joe Thomas moved in and suddenly, The glory of Johnny Unitas and the Colts regime began to disappear. True, men like Unitas and "Fat" are "getting old" but it goes further than that. Rosenbloom could communicate with the team as men, not just numbers on a field, gaining points so victory could reflect on him. Men like Joe Thomas and owner Robert Irsay aren't concerned with the players as individuals. They're money men. Irsay, a wealthy businessman from the Midwest, occasionally came to a game this year. And impersonality is really shown when the owner refers to Subba Smith at a banquet as "Bobo." It is sad what has happened to the Colts, but the men who are being traded are at an advantage. I certainly wouldn't want to risk my physical health playing under a man who doesn't even know my name. Mental attitude is stronger than physical ability. I guess my family will now have to become Redskins fans.

EILEEN FELDMAN, Avignon, France.

## Baseball Talks Remain Secret 'Til There's Something to Say

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI).—"No statements will be issued until there is something concrete to announce."

That was the message yesterday from Dick Moss, attorney for Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association.

Moss emerged momentarily from a closed-door session at Miller's office, where, behind locked doors, Miller and Moss were in conference with St. Louis Cardinal player representative Joe Torre, American League president Joe Cronin, and the owners' negotiator, John Gaherin.

Their holiday meeting—the third in three days—underscored the fact that both sides are de-

termined to keep up discussions until the issues between the players and owners are resolved.

There is not yet a factor, but the formal date for opening spring training—March 1—is approaching and already several clubs, following league instructions, have passed the date when early camps were supposed to be in operation.

So determined are Miller and Gaherin to keep the talks absolutely private, if not secret, that telephone calls to Miller's office yesterday were routed to an answering tape, which advised callers that "the office is closed today. Leave your name and the call will be returned Tuesday."

Moss refused to answer any questions relating to the discussions, reiterating, "There will be no statement until there is something concrete to announce."

The two major issues still between the owners and players are salary arbitration and the reserve clause.

College Basketball

East

St. Bonaventure 85, Rutgers 81.

Monmouth 85, Pratt 73.

Chaparral 82, Eastern Mich. 80 (OT).

Urbana 84, Lebanon Valley 80.

Gettysburg 73, Elizabethtown 69.

State College 81, Dickinson 78.

Waynesburg 85, W. Va. Wesleyan 87.

Geneva 79, Mt. Union 76.

Penn. St. 82, West Virginia 80.

Upland 82, Montclair 81.

Adelphi 82, Pace 82.

St. Peter's 82, Rutgers 80 (OT).

Crutch

Tennessee 87, Florida 83.

South Carolina 81, Stroud 83.

Kentucky 83, Georgia 81.

Alabama 81, Vanderbilt 78.

LSU 107, So. Miss. 70.

Western Kentucky 77, E. Kentucky 71.

Richmond 84, Va. Tech 83 (OT).

Mississippi 81, Auburn 81.

Johns Hopkins 83, Frank Marshall 82.

Georgia 84, Virginia 81.

Morris Harvey 83, W. Va. Tech 85.

The Citadel 87, Appalachian St. 86.

Georgia Southern 78, Georgia St. 82.

Midwest

Indiana 78, Michigan 81.

Iowa 84, Northwestern 83 (OT).

Ohio St. 102, Purdue 79.

Minnesota 72, Illinois 83.

Nebraska 78, Oklahoma 81.

UW-Green Bay 83, DePaul 81.

No. Illinois 84, Northwestern 87.

Southwest

San Jose State 103, Arkansas 78.

San Houston 83, McMurtry 86.

McNeese 82, St. Mary's 84.

UCLA 81, Southern 78.

Yale 102, Tulane 85.

Texas A.M. 106, Auburn Christian 73.

Lamar 79, Louisiana Tech 78.

Hardin-Simmons 87, Mount. Baptist 86 (OT).

West

Colorado 72, Kansas 85.

NBA Scoring

Archibald

0 FG FT Pts. Avg.

Abdel-Jabbar 57 87 548 2,382 24.1

Milwaukee 58 76 283 1,781 30.7

Keyser 63 708 358 1,770 28.3

Hudson 57 598 303 1,475 25.0

Atlanta 63 639 349 1,896 25.7

Scott 62 623 303 1,979 25.5

Phoenix 56 564 248 1,378 21.8

Petrie 59 613 307 1,423 24.3

Portland 61 589 297 1,451 24.0

Lander 61 589 297 1,451 24.0

Detroit 61 589 297 1,451 24.0

ABA Results

Monday's Games

Utah 88, San Diego 80 (Walt 43, Warren 13, Taylor 22, Moore 16).

New York 121, Dallas 99 (Paulis 28, Roche 24, Siles 20, Hamilton 18).

## Boxer Frazier Loses to Water

### Some Superstars Not Super in Other Sports

ROTONDA WEST, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP).—Joe Frazier is hungry for a rematch with heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman, but he's not quite ready to challenge Mark Spitz.

"My big aim in swimming was to keep from drowning," said the 215-pound former titleholder. "It was like I was thrown punches at the water and the water kept hittin' back."

Frazier and nine other athletes of note are participating in the first annual two-day superstars carnival, matching skills in sports other than their specialties.

Joe tried swimming . . . briefly.

He plunged into the pool for a 50-meter heat race and began flailing away, like he would after backing a ring opponent into a corner.

Race driver Peter Revson stroked away at a quick pace with skier Jean-Claude Killy and pole vaulter Bob Seagren in reasonable pursuit.

Frazier just kept on swinging.

After 20



